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amittee. - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS KING, EDNUND QUINCY, SANUEL PHILBRICK, LORIDS, [This committee is responsible he financial economy of the paper.]

TH LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.--NO. 19.

EFUGE OF OPPRESSION SLAVERY A GOOD THING.

following etter comes to us from Balt We are rather inclined to think that

keen piece of inany; but whether sober or saits arguments belong to this department :-BALTIMORE, April, 1846. Lors Garasson:
.-Through a friend, who no doubt thinks
.doos me an act of kindness, I have seen
sper frequently. Its notoriety is all the spol-

half offer for reading it. It is decidedly see what an idea you fanatics have of us We are not such fiends as udge from reading your paper. We judge from reading the most humane people on earth—sacthe most humane people on earth—sacth for the benefit of the nigger. Why, the real friends of the slave, and you the note for the benefit of the nigger. Why, not he real frends of the slave, and you the and through your influence, they are the grateful wretches in the world. You not its them to leave their happy condition, as caused us so much trouble to procure, but with a torch in one hand, and a knife ther, actually to murder and destroy their odd. It is only the forbearing disposition of at has spared you to the present time that has spared you to the present time that it is attributable to your ignorance ject. You know nothing of the true the slave. In the multitude of laws ie bettering of the condition of the newise and humane legislators, it was n oversight that one had not been passed on made, to send and sustain a opriation many the free States, to en-teach you the duty we owe, and which seming, to those whom God has placed hidst, incapable of taking care of them-Why, sir, there are men in this city, who ote all of their time in purchasing such are by any means thrown into market, them to the pleasant plains of the sun-enjoy the climate best adapted to their ceive that humane treatment for which rted southerners are characterized. hese modern Howards are cruelly slan-thieves, robbers, and murderers. It is re demand of the slaves, as a small reion for what we have done for them, their and time, that it is not an unreasonable dethe only sphere for which they are wisely by the Almighty; else our wives daughters would have been compelled to the kitchen, and black our boots, and do which respectability at least demands by servants. Our laws provide for od treatment, were any disposed to treat therwise, (which I am happy to say seldom and specify that four pounds of bacon and k of corn meal per week is sufficient to Yet, with all this guard thrown aroun happiness, we the profes to feel much for them, fearful they o want or be abused. These men are wards those that need not their sympawhile their own 'poor white slaves' are

en-ordained institution of the Church. I used to see your false stand on the subject epared to see your false stand on the subject ery, because from a community as ignorant is, we could expect nothing else; but to at-iod's people, and especially His ministers, as in your columns, is out and out infidelity, we could have hoped would not have been dis any religious paper in the country. But not need my pen to defend the Church and ; for since God has established it, and mired an able, pious and devoted ministry, ordainand commissioned them to preach the gospel structure, reared by God himself, and

Comeoutism' cannot prevail against it. what is true of it, is true of the South gen-We are proverbial for our religion. We bout the same number of clergymen, sustained wy expense of at least ten thousand dollars, all wild up religion through our land. And after his, and all that is done through the South, we branded as a 'brotherbood of thieves,' fiends smate, and the like epithets. But I need say no ce, than to reiterate that the slave is cared for,' deter off than the 'laboring class at the North,' d will continue so, while this people remain as smale as at present; and since it is a heaven-or-though institution, it will be prosessived and research and institution, it will be preserved and perpetu-ted by the Church.

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learns that on Saturday er alsop, was ed by a man ras dragging o Baltimore, a Mr. Kelly

that he will eties of the rovements. ears' expe-all opera-satisfastory

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OSTUN.
lie, that he accommany favior solicita in ever

J. Y. R. V.

From the Edinburgh Witness, May 21, 1845. AMERICAN SLAVERY. TO THE EDITOR OF THE WITNESS:

Dran Sia,—I ought to have taken earlier notice a letter signed 'H. C. Wright,' which appeared our columns on the 3d instant, as there is one at in it on which I can throw some light. My however, has been very closely occupied, and ald not at the moment lay my hands on the nts quoted below.

h is not the fact, as Mr. Wright, upon his 'infor ation direct, asserts, that 'the deputation of the re-Church were invited to the anniversery meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society,' held has the There is the control of the contr There was, however, an invitation given to self individually. It came in the shape of a letand Garrison, and the following is a true copy on the original now before me:

Bosros, April 27, 1844.

Ret. Mr. CHALMERS: Drag Sin-The anniversary of the American An Savery Society will be holden in the Apollo Hall Society will be holden in the Apollo Hall, dway, in the city of New-York, on Tuesday, In behalf of that Society, I cordially inthe you to be present at the meeting, and to be one of the speakers on that occasion, to teatify against that some of all villanies, American slavery. The first distinctive doctrine of the Society is, that implicit commenced emancipation is the duty of the master and the right of the slave.

Respectfully yours,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON. President of the American A. S. Soci

Treatent of the American A. S. Society.

This letter reached me on the 1st of May, the laj so which my colleagues, Dr. Cunningham and lir. Ferguson, sailed for England. My engagement, in consequence of their departure, were so ment, in consequence of their departure, were so ment and pressing, as to put it beyond my leave to comply with Mr. Garrison's request, while facts had accidentally come to my knowledge which pieces effectually took from me the inclination. see effectually took from me the inclination.

by visiting the town of New-Bedford, (Massachusett, but a few days before, my eye was attracted placard on which the name William Lloyd men appeared in large characters. It unan appeared in large characters. It unbounced his intention to deliver a lecture on the Sauralay, upon 'NON-BRISHETANDE;' and 'on the said day,' (he would not honor it with any sacred name,) a lecture upon 'THE SABBATH, THE MINISTRY, AN THE CHURCH; all of which I found, on sancing over a newspaper report of his address, were abominations in his eyes, scarcely less odious that of American slavery! I brought a copy of this placard with mo to this country, in the idea that it might, perhaps, one day help to throw some light on the difficulties in which the American churches are placed with reference to the movecharches are placed with reference to the move-ness for the abolition of slavery. It led me at the



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

From this single instance, your readers will understand how it is that Christian men in America, though most auxious for the abolition of slavery, shrink from identifying themselves with a movement thus conducted. That there are excellent men connected with it, I doubt not; but enough, I think, is stated above to satisfy most men, that notwithstanding the indignant reclamations of Mr. Wright, Dr. Cunningham is not without grounds for the conviction which he expressed, viz. 'that the American abolitionists, technically so called. From this single instance, your readers will un-

rence, the twaddling, two-faced editor of Zion's

We not know an intelligent abolitionist, who does not admit that, under some circumstances, a man may sustain the relation of slaveholder, and be edited by Parker Pillsbury: guiltless. The reference of the Baltimore Resolu-tions to this point will distress none of us in the North. Upon the whole, though many of the tions to this point will distress none of us in the North. Upon the whole, though many of us might wish a different phraseology in some, and a bolder position in other parts of these documents, yet we must admit that they are exceedingly judicious. God bless old Baltimore Conference, and may her long and resolute opposition to slavery in her min-istry never yield."

PRO-SLAVERY OF THE M. E. CHURCH, NORTH

time to write the following answer to the letter of church, but to stand by, and maintain the Discipline Mr. Garrison, quoted above:

size.—Yours of the 29th ult. has just reached me, and I regret that my engagements will not admit of my being present at any anniversary meetings that are to be held in New-York next week. Let me, however, take the opportunity of saying, that while I have my own, and a very decided opinion, on the subject of slavery, I have not yet learned to reckon the Ministry, and the Church.

On showing this letter to a judicious friend in Boston, he advised me not to send it to Mr. Garrison; as, however merited the rebuke which it contained, the result would be to bring down upon me, and the cause with which I was associated, to forest of the follest abuse. This, he assured me with regret, was the course habitually pursued by the 'Abolitionists technically as called,' towards every one who ventured to dispute the wisdom or soundness of the principles on which they proceeded. And certainly I have seen nothing since to make me regret having followed his advice.

'As to the question of slavery,' says Mr. H. C. Wright, 'there are but two parties in America. That is not the fact, but let it be granted. Here, the, is, Mr. Wn. Lloyd Garrison, the acknowledged head of one,—the one to which Mr. H. C. Wright, 'there are but two parties in America. That is not the fact, but let it be granted. Here, is Mr. Wn. Lloyd Garrison, the acknowledged head of one,—the one to which Mr. H. C. Wright, 'there are but two parties in America. That is not the fact, but let it be granted. Here he is, the President of the American Anti-Slavery Society, ancering at the Sabbath as 'the next day,' to Saturday, and possessed of no higher sacredness; convening his countrymen floored the ministry and the church, to the fata which American slavery unquestionably merits,—that of the fata which American slavery who which the proceedings were requestly interrupted by a portion are invariably the lowest and most degraded of the species. Those who have never visited the National Theatre, in Boston, and have never looked down into that pit when filled with a crowded and smoul-From this single instance, your readers will understand how it is that Christian men in America, though most anxious for the abolition of slavery, shrink from identifying themselves with a movement thus conducted. That there are excellent men cannected with it, I doubt not; but enough; think, is stated above to satisfy most men, that not withstanding the indignant reclamations of Mr. Wright, Dr. Cunningham is not without grounds for the conviction which he expressed, viz. 'that the American abolitionists, technically so called, were, as a body, altogether undescring of respect and confidence.'

I am, dear Sir, yours sincerely,

London, Dorset Place, Dorset Square,
15th May, 1845.

BALTIMORD CONFERENCE.

Some members of that Conference appear to have been alarmed, lest by remaining with the clurred North, their slaveholding membership should be disturbed. The following pessage from an Address issued by the Conference will show how that is.

'The Conference has learned, indeed, that the dissurbance of the case made to believe that the M. E. Church will be forced (now that many of the Southern Conferences of the case range be, a condition of church fellowship. But we have given no reason to suppose we could, as a Conference, be forced into such a position. Nor have we any cause to fear that our sister Conferences keaire to force of the case range be, a condition of church fellowship. But we have given no reason to suppose we could, as a Conference show that the apprehension of evils to come. They have been made to believe that the M. E. Church will be forced (now that many of the Southern Conferences of the case range be, a condition of church fellowship. But we have given no reason to suppose we could, as a Conference know that such a rule of discipline, besides being unjust and oppressive to masters who cannot make their servants free, would also be exceedingly injuried to the constant of the constant

purpose or design to afflict us. On the contrary, who secretly countenance such proceedings? If we have the utmost confidence, in at least a large majority of them, that they are entirely with the discipline as it is in this respect. In taking the position above expressed, the Conference is gratified to find, that it is sustained by much the larger portion of the memorialists from whom communications have been received—all of them residing in the State of Virginia; and it is confidently believed that those memorialists themselves, whose request the Conference has been compelled to decline, will, upon more mature reflection, acquiesce in the propriety of our course.'

Beferring to the action of the Baltimore Con. Frest to insert this, for our paper was ready for press before the meeting.—Dedham Democrat.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIGISM.

The following sketch of the present position of

It is almost amusing to witness the exultation of the Whig party of this State over the result of the late election in New Hampshire. I, too, am glad, but not as the Whigs here are. If the Granite State does not further transcend them in opposi-tion to slavery than it ever has in support of it, then had the Democracy better remain as before. Some-body in the Boston Atlas said, (with his Whig face SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

From the True Wesleyan.

FRO-SLAVERY OF THE M. E. CHURON, NORTH.
Some pretend that the Church, North, is free from protest against shavery. Some pretend that the Church, North, is free from protest against shavery. The South would despise New Hampshire even worse than ever before, if that be possible. And ought to. Never did George the Third and all his Parliaments, from always wings the division but nothing can be supported to the control of the control o from slavery since the division, but nothing can be further from the truth; weekly developes prove that even the Northern division is succumbing more and more to the claims of 'the sum of all villanies,'

South Carolina and Louisianua, her insults have been and that the struggles against its encroachments and more to the claims of the sum of all villanies, and that the struggles against its encroachments and polluting touch, are becoming weaker and weaker, and the voice of abolition in the clurch sounds fainter and fainter, as dies the battle-cry of a conquered phalanx. We referred in our last to the doings of the Baltimore Conference, and to the comments of Zion's Herald upon these proceedings. In the Herald of last week, is another editorial commenting upon the doings of the Baltimore Conference, the editor of the Herald says:

'They take about a medium position between this soil, who would have bred a volumenting upon the doings of the Conference, the editor of the Herald says:

'They take about a medium position between this medium position is, we repeat the resolutions in which their position is defined. They read as follows:

'Resolved, 1st. By the Baltimore Annual Conference, in Conference assembled, That we still continue to regard ourselves a constituent part of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

Resolved, 2d. That this Conference disclaims having any fellowship with abolitionism. On the contrary, while it is determined to maistain its well-known and long established position, by keeping the travelling preachers composing its own body free from allayery, it is also determined not to hold connection with any ecclesiastical body that shall make hone-slaveholding a condition of membership in the

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1846.

New Hampshire. It is only a result, this signal victory, of advancing public sentiment, the same that will ere long sweep every merely political party away to destruction. The causes of the Demorratic defeat in New Hampshire are as old as the Herald of Freedom and the New Hampshire Anti-Slavery Society. It is but the fulfilment of predictions long ago uttered by Joseph Horaca Kimball, who so faithfully uttered his message, and then went to his rest. Politicians may wisely calculate their chances, and proudly bonest of their successes, but they are blind to the power that is controlling their destinies. They are fulling on every side, smitten by an invisible hand. No Vandal pest of nations, no Gothic scourge of God, no sudden Male Stora' sweeps in fury down from northern munitains, to waste and overwhelm. It is but the sill small vere of truth and humanity, falling silently as evening dews on the public heart. And its resistless energy shall yet be felt, not in New Hampshire and one whell have been the land. It is the voice of the Omnipotent, and goes not forth in vain. Our

ciless of tyrants, and fills our mad-houses with miserable luunties!

RICHMOND, Kr., April 2d, 1846.

Mr. C. M. CLAY:

Sin:—You surprise me to see you fighting against God—or do you expect to bless those whom God curses—or do you intend to alter or aboists the decrees of God at your will? When the old servant of God cursed his son Canana, and told him that servant of servants he should be to his brethren; are you so presumptuous as not to be willing for the Lord's will to be done on earth as it is in Heaven? Why, sir, he has put a black mark upon them, that all the world should know that whomsoever the Lord blesses he will bless, and whom soever the Lord blesses he will bless, and whom soever the Lord curses he will curse. And it is clear and plain that the Lord sauctions slavery, for when he came upon the earth and found them slaves, he never forbade it, but told the servants to be subject to their masters in all things. Now, sir, it appears clear and plain that God intends them to be slaves, until he changes or alters his decrees. Let any man deny it, if he pleases—twill be at his own hazard.

S. M.

S. M.

C. M. CLAY.

There is a simple observation, not directly connected with this subject, which we will submit, however, on this occasion. Webster sunkle submit, however, on this occasion. Webster shall be done to see the card with this subject, which we will submit, however, on this occasion. Webster sunkle submit, howev C. M. CLAY.

C. M. CLAY.

From the Baltimore Visiter.

From the Baltimore Visiter.

HEALTH OF CHARLES T. TORREY.

The contradictoriness of the papers as to the state of Mr. Torrey's shelb, would not be wonderful when relating, under ordinary circumstances, to a case of Tuburcular Consumption, (for such is Mr. T's disease in a more than confirmed form,) which is ever varying and uncertain in its phases; but there was a special reason for this variableness in the case of this patient, as we are assured by one of the most attentive of the Board of Directors. It is said that when Mr. Torrey was informed of the withdrawal of the proposition made by his friends, for his conditional release, such was the effect upon him, that he arose from his bed, unassisted, and walked alone—what he had not done for many days. In a short time, however, her relapsed into the state of prostration described above—and described, let us say by the way, with an necuracy quite sufficient for the apprehension of the non-professional reader. Hence we have only to add to it, that the condition of Mr. Torrey's pulse surprised us so much, that we were unable to account for mind so characteristic of the patient, and without which, we are assured by Dr. Gibson, he would not have lived this long. The strength and regularity of his pulsations are certainly remarkable, and we suppose only thus accounted for.

A word by way of correcting an error—for we are not willing to silently notice anything, that may be sent abroad, at all misrepresentative of the prisonal regulations of our state, however turntentionally ultered. The stair's in of had' in the hospital, because cleanliness and ventilation are properly researed. A to the exclusion of Mr. Torrey's will not be able to the other of the Dras prescriptions. The associations of the sput where Mr. Torrey lies were particularly pleasing on the morning of our visit—Sunday morning, the special proper foundary, and the tendence of the Dras prescriptions. The associations of the sput when the proposed in the proposed in

sistless energy shall yet be feh, not in New Hampshire alone, but in all the land. It is the voice of the Omnipotent, and goes not forth in vain. Our mission is to speed it. Our encouragement the rich success that already crowns our labors, and ensures a final triumph; and our reward, the living consciousness that we are the benefactors of the age.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

If the South has not kicked and cuffed all the life out of the Northern States, some of them will undoubtedly pass out of the Union through the same does by which there entered it. Old Messenbusetts.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.

If the South has not kicked and cuffed all the lies out of the Northern States, some of them will adoubtedly pass out of the Union through the same door by which they entered it. Old Massachusetts will, perhaps, lead the van, as she did in the dissolution between the American Colonics and Great will perhaps, lead the van, as she did in the dissolution between the American Colonics and Great will perhaps, lead the van, as she did in the dissolution between the American Colonics and Great will perhaps, lead the van, as she did in the dissolution between the American Colonics and Great will be the confidency of the contingency of the contingency of the contingency of the contingency when we remember that our critizens have been whipped, branded, shot, kidnapped, and imprisoned; that our mail lags have been rifled, our dwellings sacked, and our public halls been destroyed; I hat the did Bay State Ignominals will be the destroyed; I hat the did Bay State Ignominals will be the destroyed; I hat the did Bay State Ignominals will be the destroyed; I hat the did Bay State Ignominals will be the destroyed; I hat the did Bay State Ignominals will be some destroyed; I hat the did Bay State Ignominals will be some destroyed; I hat the did Bay State Ignominals will be some destroyed; I hat the did Bay State Ignominals will be some gain, even though they continue to be the latter.—Ohio Asht-Sharery Bage.

From the True American.

SLATEROLDING MADNESS AND FAMATICISM.
We call the attention of our readers to Mr. S. Male letter. It proves to what the cease the human mind may reach, in a bactier of the curse, Paramatican and part and the same provided for by such manificence? Perhaps so, as we have said and matter the only politician ways to the contribution of the subject to the world beau will be some of a passage. Have they fought successfully against God? The majority of civilized nations have abolished distancers. The appril of the rule only mouts be kept in view. Well, if God will slavery exception

M. take care lest he resist the will of God at his own hazard!

Such doctrine as held in this letter, and taught by learned Divines, makes God out the most merchants to offer him a few thousand dollars as ciless of tyrants, and fills our mad-houses with misless, brazen arrogance, cannot easily go further.

MR. BENTON ON OREGON.

All men are born free and equal-with which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

I. Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery-held as chattels personal, and

chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

The Seventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave parents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) Amorica every year.

The Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

The Slave-holders, Slave-traders and Slave-driver are to be also as a second second.

are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendish category, as kidnappers and men stealers—a race of monsters unparabeled in their assumption of power, and their despotic cauelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a coverant with death, and an agreement with hell.
NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 800.

A few days previous to the late meeting of the Worcester County North Division A. S. Society, I received a note from a friend in Fitchburg, containing a request that I would stop at that place, on my way to the above meeting, and give the people a talk on the subject of slavery. I returned an answer, that I would do so; and invited friend Remond to go with me. I went to Fitchburg in company with Lawis Hayden, who had an appointment at the same time and place. On arriving there, I learned that the meeting was to be held in the Methodist meeting-house. The question of admirting use to that place had excited considerable discussion; but as I was not extensively known as an anti-slavery come-outer,—and as some, who had been slightly acquainted with me during my short residence in the town, thought it would be safe to admit me,—it was decided, with much feartulness and trembling, that I might for once enter.

On going to the place of meeting, we were surprised to find that the house was not open; and we were obliged to go around to the back side of that sacred edifice—down into a little room beneath it, under ground—where Methodism would bury every particle of genuine anti-slavery in the land, if it could. The meeting was called to order by the President (as I understood) of the Fitchburg Anti-Slavery Society; soon after which, friend Remond entered the room, accompanied by Mr. Brown, companion of Mr. Hayden. After prayer, friends Brown and Hayden presented the claims of the fugnives in the West, upon the sympathies of the people of New-England; when Remond arose, and proposed, as there were but few present, and a considerable portion of the evening spent, to come again to Fitchburg, and get up another meeting, in order to give the subject a more thorough investigation than we could possibly do at this time. While friend Remond was speaking, the President inquired of me, in a whisper, who he was. I told him, and asked if he had never seen him, or heard of him before? He said he did not know but he had!

I agreed ful

done, I could not say. I had been to that town twice since, in company with that victim of American barbarism, and the people who, according to our Methodist friend, had been so much benefitted by my excellent address, came to the number of thirty, and gave Capt. Walker a collection of thirty cents, and obliged us to pay our fare at the tavern on one occasion; and about the same number assembled and collected a dollar and a quarter, on another; and I was of the opinion that the people of that town must have been sadly benefitted by my 'excellent anti-slavery address,' as my friend called it; but which I regarded as a milk and water affair, steering, as it did, pretty clear of all those, both in Church and State, who are chargeable with the guilt and diagrace of slavery.

The Trinitarian clergyman here came manfally

the guilt and disgrace of slavery.

The Trinitarian clergyman here came manfolly to the assistance of his Methodist brother. He said if we would show wherein the church or the government was wrong, his brother Walton would have no objections; but he did not want us to come here

ernment was wrong, his brother Walton would have no objections; but he did not want us to come here again for the purpose of saying any thing against either; and he (the Trinitarian clergyman) would admit no one into his house for any such purpose. He had no objections to our lecturing on slavery, but he was decidedly opposed to our coming there again, for the purposes I had named.

Friend Remond replied to him, in a short speech of great power, in which he showed that the antislavery of both these clergymen was all a sham, which loved its sect and party much better than it did humanity. His friend Moody, he said, proposed to do nothing more than one of them pretended to be willing he should do, viz. to expose the faults of the church and government—and yet it was the very thing which had so much disquieted these gentlemen, and arrayed them both in opposition to our having another meeting in Fitchburg. He then showed clearly, that such kind of anti-slavery as that held by these clergymen, (which is, in fact, pro-slavery.) is the greatest obstacle to the success of our cause; making, as it does, humanity and every thing else secondary to its darling sect.

The discussion here became quite exciting. Mr. Bristol (the Trinitarian) said that he was opposed to our having another meeting, unless we would confine ourselves strictly to anti-slavery—that is, if we would talk just in that way, and on that subject, which he said we might, and on no oter. He wanted to know, whether if a man was going about the country, exhibiting obscene prints, selling obscene books, and lecturing in favor of licentiousness and prostitution, and encouraging it among the young, it would be right for him to give netice

about the country, exhibiting obscene prints, selling obscene books, and lecturing in favor of licentiousness and prostitution, and encouraging it among the young, it would be right for him to give notice of his meetings, and open his house for his reception, and otherwise encourage him? Neither would he encourage those who were going about the country for the purpose of destroying the church, and working treason against the government. He manifested, during this speech, which was quite lengthy, a spirit nearly akin to the mobocratie; and some one remarked that he appeared ready to head a mob against us.

The debate now became quite general, several appeared evident, as I thought, to the audience, that our friend Remond was in the right. The angry feeling and the total want of candor exhibited by the Reverend gentleman on the opposite side, were clearly apparent to all. Some thought we were quarrelling, and wanted the meeting adjourned; while others, being surprised at the ground taken by their ministers, and wishing to get more light on the subject, were desirous of having the discussion continued. But the motion of the others prevailed, and so, at about 10 o'clock, the meeting broke up in something like a hubbuh.

I think that this meeting did quite as much to open the eyes of some of our friends to the true position of a large number of the clergy, who profess to have a large share of anti-slavery zeal, as any labored argument could have done—and more, as much more as a fact witnessed will do, than a fact stated.

I hope that our friends in Fitchburg, who have separated from the old pro-slavery church in that town, for the purpose of onjoying anti-slavery freedom, will see to it that, in becoming allied to another, they do not place themselves under a worse despotism than they were before.

Yours for impartial freedom, L. MOODY.

WHO

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BOSTON, MAY 8, 1846. EXTRAORDINARY SCENE AT THE INDIA HOUSE. DISGRACEFUL ATTEMPT TO GAG THE

PROPRIETORS. SPEECH OF GEORGE THOMPSON.

A special General Court of Proprietors was held Friday, April 3d, at the Company's House, Leadenhall Street, London, to vote thanks to the army of the Sutlege for the late brilliant victories obtained over the Sikhs. Sir Henry Willock, K. L. S. geennies the chair. In addition to a full attendance of the Directors, and the usual frequenters of the Quarterly meetings of the Court, there was a large gathering of military and other holders of East India Stock, attracted by the unusal and gratifying character of the proceedings, namely, to return thanks for a series of great victories obtained during the brief space of tw onths; and the termination of a war with the mos powerful state in India, in the same short period.

The Clerk having read the resolutions previously adopted by the Court of Directors :

The CHAIRMAN rose to submit them to the appro-bation of the assembled Proprietors, and in doing so, reviewed the operations of the army of the Sut-lege since the great battle of Ferozeshah. He dwelt largely on the eminent skill of Sir Harry Smith, and the subsequent conduct of the United Army, under Sir Hugh Gough, on the 10th of Feb ruary, when the strong position of the Sikhs was stormed, and the invaders were either killed upon stormed, and the invaders were either killed upon the field, or driven into the river. He had no doubt that the thanks already voted by the Directors, and by both Houses of Parliament, would be confirmed oy all present. (Cheers.)
Major BANDALL spoke in favor of the resolution

luded his speech in the following words and concluded his speech in the following words:
'I hope, Mr. Chairman,, that should any gentleman,
in the course of this day's proceedings, show a disposition to object to the resolutions you have submitted to us, he will be HISED, HOOTED, and final-KICKED OUT OF THE COURT.' (Laughter and

Mr. John Sullivan, (late member of the Cour cil at Madras,) warmly supported the resolutions, As respected the vote of thanks, he would make no distinction between the Queen's and the Company's regiments. They had alike manifested the most ardent devotion to the cause in which they had been engaged... The Hindoo, the European, and Mussleman, had in these encounters fought lder to shoulder as comrades in the battle, and they were therefore alike entitled, without distincion, to the unqualified thanks of those whom they had served at the hazard of their lives. (cheers.) It could not, he thought, be denied that there wer hundreds of native officers fully entitled in every respect, to be placed upon a footing of equality with peans, and he thought the present would be a uitable time to take the claims of these brave me to consideration, and to reward them with something beyond a mere vote of thanks. A more libe of conduct would have the very best effect upon the native army, and would show that we had risen above the narrow and selfish spirit which would monopolize all the higher grades of the mil-itary service, for the purpose of bestowing them on persons of European birth, (cries of order, order; nd question, question.)
The Chairman rose and said, that the honorable

proprietor was now going into the discussion of a subject that was wholly irrelevant, and he must either return to the question before the Court, or neclude his observations.

Mr. Sullivan said if that was the decision of the

chairman, he had no more to say; but should mark his disapprobation of such conduct by immediately retiring from the Court. (Having said this, My Sullivan took up his bat, and immediately left the Court. His departure created a considerable sense

A scene now commenced, which we have no hope of being able, adequately to describe. We shall do what we can, however, to help the imaginations of our readers. A man who could report a tornado, or the Falls of Niagara, would be the only manicom petent to report the turbulence, the uproar, and the nurricane that prevailed for three quarters of an hour in the usually still and stagnant Court of the India

House. The sensation produced by the sudden exit of Mr. Sullivan having in some degree subsided, Mr. George Thompson rose and said: Two re markable occurrences have taken place in this Court to-day, which are well worth looking at; for, taken together, they furnish a true index to the spirit which prevails, and the manner in which cerin persons are treated, in this place. A little ago, an individual rose, and having obtained r himself a silent and respectful hearing, conclu ded by saving that he trusted that any one who ventured to say a word in opposition to the resolutions brought before the meeting by the Directors, would be hissed, hooted and kicked out of the Court. This only suffered to pass unrebuked by the chairman, but was greeted with signs of merriment and sounds of applause. Presently, an honorable gentleman rose, who never speaks but he throws a lustre on roceedings—a man pre-eminent in this Court nervous eloquence, his high sense of justice, his intimate acquaintance with the merits of every question upon which he delivers his opinion, and, above all, for his warm and disinterested attach-ment to the cause of the natives of India. He rose, not to obstruct the passage of the resolutions before he supported them with earnestness and bestowed more praise upon the preceding speakers than in reality we conceive they -but, he committed the unpardonable offence of presenting the claims of a certain portion of the Indian Community, to something more than the empty and vapid thanks which it is proposed to bestow upon them. He touched the monopoly of patronage in this Court—the apple of the eye of the Directors—and he was in a mouent called to order, and driven in disgust from our assembly. (Confusion and cries of question.) What! do you think to drive me also away, as you have driven away my you think to friend? If you do, you are laboring under a delu-sion which I shall most effectually dispel. I deeply regret the departure of Mr. Sullivan, though I am o means surprised at it. He is not as I have learnt to distinguish between what you would to and what you can do and dare do. In assailing his right, you have assailed my right, and the right of every proprietor, whether present or absent. Mr. Sullivan has thought fit to retire, but I shall stand Sullivan has thought fit to retire, but I shall statuting ground. What I have to say, I will compely you to hear. You shall not, at least in my case, turn the proceedings of this Court into wretched mockery. Oh, the meanness of those, who bring their speeches cut and dried to this place, and having been allowed to deliver them, and to hand them to the reporters, would then gag those who are not prepared to say 'amen' to their orations, and to bestow upon them their fulsome and sycophantic panegyrics! (Great uponar.) Is it not enough, other respects, you have it all your own way! Are you not content with out-voting us-with getting all the patronage, and all the dinnersyou must seek to tame down every member of body into a spiritless and speechless log? this body into a spiritless and spectrum with the spectrum at all, if one side only is allowed to be discussed? Who, sir, has made you allowed to be discussed? Who, sir, has made you in this matter? Now, sir, I have a few remarks to make upon the subject which has called us together, and I anticipate that these remarks will not be palatable to some who are present: but I warn you and them before-band, th nterruptions, no arrogant dictation from the chair, no exercise of tynamical power, will have any effect in the way of silencing me. (Cries of down, down, down, question, question, and indescribable confusion.) Gentemen, (proceeded Mr. Thompson.) you whistle to the winds. You waste both your ime and your breath, We are not under ma law here. We are in England's metropolis. Here we have chartered rights, of which your clamor cannot deprive us. Brute force may do on the Sutlege, but it will n sembly of Britons, in London. I tell you again,

ing round to that gentleman, hissed as loudly as he could in his face.

Mr. Thompson, (addressing Major Randall,) I am glad you have at last told us what you are. You have spoken in your own vernacular. Two creatures make that noise, and you are a compound of the two. The hissing you do admirably, but the kicking you leave to others. You are wise—I wish the Dragoons much joy of their Major.

Major RANDALL—Don't point your finger at me, sir.

Mr. Thompson—Then don't present your bill at me, sir. (Here, hissing, stamping, and cries of 'order' and 'question' prevented us, for some time, from hearing a word that was said.) On the restoration of partial silence—

Mr. Thompson said, I am not going to oppose the resolutions. (Hear.) The army it is proposed to thank, is the army of this company, and, as such, has done its duty; and those who employed it do theirs, in returning thanks for the gallantry and devotion which it has displayed.

A Proprietor rose, and sain put them to the meeting.

The Clerk then came forward with the resolutions, and was about to read them.

Mr. Thompson—I once more warn you, that ye are about to commit yourself, by doing an illeg act. You had better refrain; for as sure as you null and void.

The secretary and deputy chairman here consulted together, and afterwards conferred with the clerk was ordered becoming and devotion which it has displayed.

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The secretary and deputy chairman here con your the question, your whole proceedings will have been exhibited during the battles which lave been fought, while I deeply regret that those quali-ties were not displayed in a better cause. I am, my-self, opposed to all wars. I dare not take life, and sed to all wars. I dare not take life, and be I cannot delegate a right to others which I consider I cannot delegate a right to others which I do not myself poasess. With your army, and with your thanks, therefore, I have nothing to do 'Let the dead bury the dead.' Let those who employ armies thank and reward them. On your own principles, you are justified in what you are doing. As for me, there is no object in this world that I can conceive of, that can justify the wholesale slaughter of human beings. I do not believe in the necessity of these butcheries. Justice, beneficence, and ignoratiality are all the income a which I aken upon it, I shall show cause why the resolution on upon to be put at this stage of our proceedings. (An uproar now ensued, which baffles all description. Mr. Thompson maintained his ground anides it all, until at length, the motion for the 'question' was withdrawn, and the Chairman, in an altered tone, informed Mr. Thompson that he was at liberty to proceed.)

Mr. Thompson—This struggle seems to be now over, and I have therefore little further to say. Had ter of human beings. I do not believe in the ne-cessity of these butcheries. Justice, beneficence, over, and I have therefore little further to say. Had cessity of these butcheries. Justice, beneficence, and impartiality, are all that, in my opinion, are required to maintain peace between nations. But I will not go into a discussion of the abstract question of the lawfulness of war. I will confine myself to what has been said to day by those who have preceded me. The chairman and the deputy have been careful to remind us, that the recent war was a defensive war. They have told us of the forbearance of the Governor-General—of the fact, that no conflict took place until a Sikh army had landed on the left bank of the Sutlege, and had assumed a hostile attitude—they have impressed it upon us that this bloody contest has been in defence of our own territory wantonly and perfidiously invaded by own territory wantonly and perfidiously invaded by the Sikhs. Therefore, say they, this is a justifiable war—therefore, our object was a good one—and, therefore, the army is entitled to our thanks—and, therefore, our victory and our congratulations are without a draw-back, and without a stain. I will take all this for granted. I will suppose that the Sikhs had no cause of offence—I will try to imagine that they were entirely ignorant of all that has been written during the last four or five years, about the annexation of the Punjaub—I will try to it possible that they did not know that the or-General was on his way to Loodianah, to dictate terms to the Labore Durbar, with an army of 30,-000 or 40,000 men at his back to help his peaceful one of 40,000 men at modes in help me peacetan and friendly negociations. I will suppose that the Sikhs were quite unknowing of the fact that the 'pear' was declared to be fully 'ripe,' and only required the gathering; and that they did, all unvalue they be supposed to the state of the stat required the gathering; and that they did, all un-provoked, invade our territory, and would have marched to Delhi, and peradventure to Calcutta. I will grant that, this being the case, our resistance was justifiable, and that, consequently, our victory was pure, and these thanks, therefore, well de-This being premised, I think it follows, principles laid down to-day, that if a Sikh from the principles la had not crossed the Sutlege—if, on the contrary, the Sikhs had been at peace with us—if more, they had munifested a decidedly friendly disposition, and had welcomed our envoys to their court, and our

merchants to their marts and their fairs, that we should have been the wanton and perfidious aggressors, if we had marched an enemy into the Punjauh, had occupied the country, had buried the chosen and the chosen and the country is the property of the property. e people from his throne, and wasted the ruler of the discuss the merits of the war in which has been engaged; for therein consists the whole pith and marrow of the question. Otherwise we may as well thank the Sikhs, too, for it is admitted that they showed as much bravery and determina-tion as any of our soldiers. The whole question retogether, to vote thanks to the army that

entered Affghanistan for the purpose of deposing Dost Mahomed, and setting up Shah Sujah (confusion.) The Affghans were at peace with us. They had never been guilty of a single unfriendly act. Their ruler was popular, and had cherished every Englishman that had been seht to his Court. He had also repeatedly expressed his earnest desire that there should be the most perfectly amicable relations between himself and the British Government. The lations between himself and the British Government. lations between himself and the British Govern-ment. The Indus was open to our commerce, and the whole of Affghanistan was offered as a field for the whole of Affghanistan was offered as a field for our trading enterprise. And yet we espoused the may. cause of an imbecile tyrant, who had been driven | 2. Resolved, That it is a greater solecism to from his own country—we raised a vast army—we descended the Indus from Ferozepore—we carried round troops from Bombay—we fought our way through the Bolan Pass—we perpetrated all the hor-Ghuznee-we drove Dost Mahomed from Cabul- of Massachusetts to adopt any resolutions in we hunted him like a wild beast—we placed the hated Shah Sujah upon the throne—we decorated the breasts of our officers with the order of the Dourance Empire—and we passed a vote of thanks to Lord Aucland for his 'Vigor and Sagacity,' and try, crushes and enslaves three millions of the peoto the army for their bravery and devotion (great uproar.) Now, sir, if the vote of to-day be deserved aggression the world has never witnessed (renewed uproar.) Why this bellowing and confusion? Have I not a right to compare these two votes, upon the principle this day laid down? If you are doing right to day, you did wrong before; and yet there witnessed the principle this day laid down? If you are doing right but one man who land the results of the cause of libertance of the results of to-day, you did wrong before; and yet there was but one man who had the honesty, the courage, and

he were here to-day to remind you of your evil capturing the fugitives from the southern prison Major OLIPHANT (a director) begged to remind Mr. Sullivan, and d

the humanity to condemn that mean and bloody war; which, besides costing twenty millions of money, covered the whole region, from Kurrachee

to the Hindoo Koosh mountains, with the careasses of men and beasts, and choked the Khyler Pass with the hodies of the thousands who perished in the ill-fated and horrible retreat from Cabul. The

proceeding. (Hear.)

sembly of Britons, in London. I tell you again, I will be heard, and before this meeting ends, I will prove what I say. (Immense uproar, in the midst of which Mr. Thompson took off his great coat, three it upon the sent, and said:) Now, gentlamen, let us see what will be the issue of this struggle. I am prepared, and dare you to do your worst.

At this stage of the proceedings, Major RANDALL rose from his seat below Mr. Thompson, and turn-

The Chairman.—I shall order the resolutions to be read, and shall put them to the meeting. The Clera then came forward with the resolu-tions, and was about to read them.

Mr. Thompson.—I once more warn you, that you

A PROPRIETOR rose, and said-I move that the Another Proprietor-I second that motion

The Chairman was about to rise, when—
Mr. Thompsos said: Another motion has now
been put before the meeting, and before a vote is
taken upon it, I shall show cause why the resolu-

to have my conduct animadverted upon, no matter how severely, when I have been permitted to be heard; and I will never take from the chairman the right of suffering a proprietor to proceed, he distasteful his remarks may be to me; but resist to the utmost, the intolerance and injustice those, who would put a padlock upon the lips every man who will not join them in their fulson adulation of the individuals in authority in the idulation of the individuals in authority house. Looking back upon what I have so deliberately of opinion, that I have not wandered from the question; but if, amidst the multiplied provocations I have received, I have used any lan provocations I have received, I nave used any an-guage unbecoming a gentleman, I am willing and anxious to express my regret. (Cheers.) I sit down with the hope, that, from this day forward, there will be freedom of speech, and strict impartiality in this court. Then shall I be as ready as any one to bow to the decision of the chair, and as desirons that others should be heard, as I am resolutely deermined to vindicate my own rights. (Cheers.)

After some observations in support of the resolu tion, from Sir J. L. Lushington, the Right Hon. Hol Mackenzie, Major General Briggs, Mr. Clark, and Sergeant Storks, the question was put, and carried amidst loud cheers. The Court then adjourned.

MEETING AT LOWELL.

The quarterly meeting of the Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society, which was held in Lowell or Thursday and Friday of last week, though not nu merously attended, was an uncommonly spirited an effective one. We have not any room for particulars and can only give the resolutions that were discussed territory by a lingering and devastating war, cries of question, question.) Why, this is the question. The question is, Shall we thank the army of the Sutlege? And if so, on what grounds are we to thank and Messrs. Clure, Young, Parkman, Sevey, Brown discuss the merits of the war in which that army ies and Levy. The resolutions relating to the mechanics and workingmen of the North led to a very spin ics and workingmen of the North led to a very spir ited and profitable debate; and we only regret that far greater number were not present to listen to it.

1. Resolved, That for the American people to de clare to the world, that they ' hold it to be a self-evi solves itself into the purposes and objects of the two dent truth, that all men are created equal, and en conflicting parties. Our object, it is said, was a paconflicting parties. Our object, it is said, was a patriotic and a righteous one: manely, the resistance of an unprovoked aggression. And therefore, the men who have fought these battles are entitled to our thanks. Bearing this in mind, let me carry you and to keep in chains three millions of their own back to a period when the members of this Court countrymen, -indicates a degree of effrontery and an amount of depravity, unsurpassed in the history of any nation, and demonstrates to the universe tha their republicanism is a sham, and their religion ar imposture; nor can any of their number claim to b

3. Resolved, That the late refusal of the Legislature tion to the Slave Power .- a Power which holds about lute dominion over the country, rules with a rod of ple, claims and exercises the right to seize, imprison and enslave citizens of the North, strikes down the

the subject, should be held up to popular rebuke and

indignation. 5. Resolved. That the manner in which the people of the North are involved in the guilt of slavery is-1. In entering into a professedly republican unio with the greatest of tyrants. 2. In admitting a slave men who had the truth and boldness to hold up his representation in Congress. 3. In agreeing to act hand against you, was Sir Charles Forbes. Would the part of bloodhounds, in running down and rehouse of bondage. 4. In honoring and elevating to offices of power and emolument, slaveholders and On the occasion referred to, a vote of thanks had disciples of Christ, those who hold, buy and self their been passed to the army, without committing any one to an approval of the policy of the government regarding Affghanistan. Before he sat down, he must express his regret at the intercept of the policy of the follow-ereatures, who strike down the marriage institution, and whose hands are red with innocent blood. Mr. Thompson, that the question of the policy of the war did not properly enter into the discussion. e to an approval of the policy of the government garding Affghanistan. Before he sat down, he cast express his regret at the interruption offered to put down servile insurrection, and protect the slave-results of the case of their merciles tyranny. Mr. Thompson attempted to proceed; but was incendently resisting the anti-slavery movement as incendently and treasonable, covering the uncomprosite directors and the military gentlemen(?) present. fusing to lift up their voices in behalf of ' the suffer Messrs. Salomons, Lewis, and Storks, rose in ing and the dumb. 8. In despising, plandering succession and entreated Mr. Thompson to waive trampling upon the free colored people as an inferihis right of discussing the merits of the wars that had taken place, and allow the business to proceed hands and outling arguments into the mouths of the hands and putting arguments into the mouths of the Mr. Thompson said, he was at all times willing southern oppressors, to enable them to perpetuate the

thraldom of their victims. to listen to advice, courteously tendered, and espe-cially from the gentlemen who had just spoken; but he thought they would have acted more wor-thy of themselves, if they had united to resist the ty-rauny of a majority, who seemed determined to suppress by clamor and violence, the utterance of cas by clamor and violence, the utterance of themselves the victims of oppression, and are there-initions, save such as were in unison with their themselves the victims of oppression, and are there-fore specially called upon to 'remember them that He was resolved to stand there till his right are in bonds as bound with them;' because it is imwas fully recognized, and until he had secured a ull and quiet hearing.

The Chairman, (much excited.) Then, I shall at the customer put the question. (Cheers and cries of 'put chairs for all, or liberty for all; because he who contains the contains th chains for all, or liberty for all; because he who con

spirit that can fearlessly grapple with the Slave Power for its immediate and utter overthrow, is a spirit cause in Worcester county sends us a number of new that will assuredly overturn all inferior forms of op-

7. Resolved, That to represent the oppression of the white laborers of the North as being worse than that of the slaves of the South, or equal to it, is to outrage common sense, to deal in gross misrepresentation, and to make a part greater than the whole; and indicates little and the state of the state

Slavery in the condition of any other people on the face of the globe; and far better is it to be homeless and penniless with freedom, than to be 'fat and sleek' as the slave of the most indulgent master at and oppressive South,' which is never palatable food the South.

have long been united with the monopolists and aris-tocrats to keep in chains and slavery the laborers of as it is in my power, I have endeavored to accomplish the South, and to persecute and proscribe the free it. Four families have the reading of our copy, reg. people of color, they have a mighty work of repent- ularly, none of whom are quite willing to sul ance to perform, and a large recompense to make to for it yet. Three of these are professional men.'
those whom they have so brutally treated; and it is not for them to declaim against aristocracy and the proud spirit of caste, until they first remove their feet than one year. Not at all. We are very glad to refrom the neck of the scarred and bleeding slave. 10. Resolved, That those professed abolitionists

who are connected with a pro-slavery Church, which claims to be a Church of Christ, and who maintain fluenza and pleurisy, and was enabled this morning that it is their duty to remain in the Church for the for the first time, to take my accustomed walk. Could purpose of reforming it, are virtually renouncing I wield a pen as poetically as dear Mrs. Child, I think their anti-slavery principles, and affirming by their I could give you a very interesting description of my position that pro slavery and Christianity are compatwith each other.

interests of man.

ENCOURAGING WORDS.

It is equally encouraging and gratifying to us to now that the Liberator is regarded with unalloyed a perfect ecstasy of delight, nterest, and read with increasing pleasure, from I beg your acceptance of week to week, by its patrons. It is very seldom that rather flowers) of my ramble. We had not much we publish any of their letters of approval; but we variety, but I presume a shrub of any kind will be enture to give an extract or two, from some we have

Ohio, and a member of the Executive Committee of for this when flowers are more plenty.' the Ohio American A. S. Society :

'I am much lost for the want of the Liberator, and am determined to renew it as soon as circumstances will justify. I hope at farthest by the time of June-at which time I hope to see our much be- describe those charms in a graphic manner. loved friend Garrison, together with Pillsbury, Phillips and others, at least some of them. It is now a sis with us. All is stirred within our borders. The church is all in confusion-the priesthood busily engaged in endeavoring to heal the breaches, crying ont 'Infidelity,' 'Anarchy,' &c. The political parties are in as deplorable a condition as the churches. All this, may I not say, through the instrumentality of S. S. and A. K. Foster. I attended their last meeting to be held in this State, last first and second day. They left the State next day, and left it, too, with thousands to regret their departure. At the close of the meeting, they declared that Ohio, particularly the Western Reserve, was the best field of labor they ever travelled through, and they should be not the east surprised if Ohio should be the second, if not the ty. Those I considered the best and most true were of these Protests, as cheering 'signs of the ciety, in consequence of their disunion position the only true ground. No action ever yet taken by to be with us. Let me impress it upon friend Garin half a dozen in New-England. The public ear reputation, remain faithful to the end. s ready to hear, and when convinced of their duly, many, very many are ready to act. We have a few W. A. Drew, publishes with opparent satisfaction who are ready to go into the field as lecturing agents, the names of those Universalist clergymen, who dent uninformed; hence, you will see the necessity for another

the noblest cause in the world. They shall receive as they shall remove to the South. assistance from the East at an early a period as prac-

ward to with bright anticipations that are seldom disfreedom pleases us, and I hope its editor may live tirely heartless; that its existence gives him no

the power of truth has done us much good. that the stray copy that James Haughton, of Dublin, place,) is the cause of the little list of subscribers it on my own account, and should now continue to take it were its price doubled."

We have no doubt it will be very gratifying to our friend James Haughton to hear so good an account of the copy of the Liberator, which he generously ordered to be sent to that noble man, W. T. Allan A worthy friend at South Scituate, in this State. rites to us as follows:

'I do not like to be disappointed in not getting th Liberator. Although the evidence of the great profli-gacy and corruption of the people of the times which painfully exciting, yet so far am I from wishing such osures could be proclaimed as it were on the * house-My private opinion is, and has been for mitously through the State at least, instead of hiding ad to ourselves, who know enough at least about these things to pity and lament the gross ignorance and wickedness which so generally prevail with re-

spect to human rights."

publicanism a by-word and a hissing among the des- up, and merely to glance at it, is not the way to derive profit from it, or to discover its true valu A very active female friend of the anti-sla

ance, (for which all thanks,) and adds-

indicates either profound ignorance or extraor- cial bleasing; and nothing but absolute compulsion wi ever induce me to part with it. Where can one fina more luxurious feast, than at the table of the Lib for me,) served up on this bountiful table. Would to 9. Resolved, That as the workingmen of the North Heaven that every human being could enjoy this feast

She further says-

· I have just recovered from a severe attack of it walk, which was one of several miles over som the most romantic and delightful spots imaginable. 11. Resolved, That the American Church still continues to be the great bulwark of American Slavery, and therefore should be vigorously assailed by all who mean to be faithful to God, and true to the The air was richly laden with the fragrance of the city. violet and arbutus; the little birds were warbling their sweetest lays; the bees were very busy in drawing the sweets from the magnificent beds of the arbutus. Indeed, every thing animate seemed to be in

I beg your acceptance of a part of the fruits (or acceptable to those who are shut out from the beautirecently received.

The following is from a subscriber in Columbiana, to offer for a boquet I will endeavor to make amends

Nothing could be more beautiful or refreshing, this season of the year, than the sight and smell of the flowers (a bountiful supply) thus kindly forwarded to us by the friend who has so keen a relish for the of our annual meeting, which will be about the 17th charms of Nature, and who has all needful ability to

THE UNIVERSALIST PROTEST. The Protest against American Slavery, signed by Three Hundred and Four Universalist Clergymen which was published in the Liberator of the 24th ult is receiving very general commendation from the an ti-slavery presses of the land, as an excellent and unexceptionable document. How many of those, whose names are appended to it, are in earnest in this matter, and henceforth mean to be found in un compromising hostility to the slave system, and to give no religious countenance to its supporters and apologists, is best known to the 'Searcher of hearts. We fear that, as in the case of the Unitarian Protest (which was a forcible and solemn document,) th number is small; but we desire to do all men justice. first to come out of this bloody Union. Is this not and nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice. acouraging, when we look back two years ago at the As hypocrisy is a most detestable sin, it ought never time of our anniversary? I could not find a half doz- to be ascribed to any man, or body of men, except it en who stood side by side with the American Socie- be clear and palpable. We rejoice at the appearance ready to dissolve their connexion with the Parent So- and as significant of a mighty and steadily increasing change in public sentiment, which it is to be hope which I then believed, and am now confirmed, is will, when fully consummated, lead to the peaceful emancipation of our oppressed countrymen. Probably that Society, has had the effect to drive forward the five years ago, very few of their signers would have car of Emancipation with such rapidity, cutting loose from and leaving entirely behind both priest and this subject. Five years hence, probably the clergy politician. I was not at the last meeting of the Ex- of all denominations, 'north of Mason and Dixon s ecutive Committee of our State Society, but am in- line,' will be found, as a body, as strongly and forrmed that some of our Esstern friends were invited mally pledged to seek the overthrow of slavery. They rison to be here. He can do more good by attending have hitherto kept their posts unflinchingly, and been me convention in this State at this time, I believe, willing in a signal manner to make themselves of The editor of the Gospel (Universalist) Banz

but they are inexperienced, and to a considerable ex- clined signing the Protest, 'some for one reason, some of some lecturing who have fought many a victorious least 60 more than those who were in favor of it. So battle, and are acquainted with the manœuvring of that as late as the year of our Lord, one thousand the enemy. Therefore, * Let Garrison and Pillsbury eight hundred and forty-six, -and notwithstanding come!' is the universal cry of our anti-slavery host all the light that has been thrown on the character and tendencies of the slave system,-there are mor We are sorry to be necessitated to inform our Ohio Universalist clergymen in the United States opposed friends, that a due regard to our health (to say noth- to the anti-slavery cause, than there are in favor of ing of many other hindrances) will prevent us from it! Hence, it may still be safely affirmed of them, as

visiting them this summer, as we had fondly hoped a body, that they are 'a brotherhood of thieves.' For to be able to do; and our regret is deepened by the we feel no hesitancy in saying, that the men who are fact, that it is not at all probable that Mr. Pillsbury not ready to subscribe to the just and noble sentiwill be able to be with them. But let them not be ments contained in the Protest, are already prepared liscouraged. The smiles of Heaven are theirs, and to become slaveholders and slave-speculators as soon Mr. Drew says he did not sign the Protest, and

adds-' Of course, this is not because we are not op-The following is from a subscriber in Peoria, Illi- posed to slavery, as much so as any man in the United States'! A very queer way of showing one's op-The weekly visits of the Liberator are looked for- position to that nefarious system- of course'! Now, the inference that we draw from his refusal to signappointed. We generally find a rich treat, and much and the one that will be drawn by every slave-driver to cheer us on in our struggle with darkness. Its in the land-is, that his opposition to slavery is enlong to maintain it. The confidence manifested in casiness, and excites within him not a throb of moral indignation : that his pretensions to universal love are It may not be an uninteresting fact to you to know, verily a sham- of course. We judge, too, from his course, for many years past, as the editor of a profesordered to be sent to Wm. T. Allan, (then of this sedly Christian journal, and as a professed minister of Christ. We have been an attentive reader of his (here named) being sent to you. I had the pleasure Banner, and we have yet to see the first article from becoming acquainted with the Liberator by means his pen that shows he really abhors slavery, and deof that copy, and since Mr. Allan left, I have taken sires its immediate overthrow, though he knows it pollutes and desecrates all the land, is the gigantic foe of Christianity, and strikes a blow at the liberties of mankind. In apology for his refusal to sign the Protest, he says- When we are not clear as to a matter of duty, we think it wisdom to forbear action. We had doubts whether the Protest would do more to liberate slaves, or to divide the denomination, whose peace we feel bound to consult.' This tells the whole story, in a few words. The unity of his ' denomination' is a great deal more important in his estimation than the unity of the human race-than the liberation of any conceivable number of human bewe have by the facts published therein, is sometimes ings from the galling chains of bondage. He sees millions already thus enthralled, but in their case he things to lie hidden, and to be done as it were in se- thinks it wisdom [what then is folly?] to forbear eret, that I cannot but wish that those startling expps, and were scattered broadcast through the land. Bible, of the instruction !! He sees them bought Bible, of the marriage institution; but he 'thinks it some time, and sold in the market with cattle and swine, to the that one of the most efficacious agencies for the pro-motion of anti-slavery light and truth would be for of the nearest and dearest ties of life; but he thinks the State Society to assume the expense of distributing a large number of copies of the Liberator grataitously through the State at least, instead of hiding voice against this colossal iniquity. What more does up the state of John C. Calhoun or George McDuffie want? What ght and truth it would reveal if it were extensively more does the slave system need for its safety and perpetuity? But Mr. Drew feels bound to consult the

he denomination.' Surely, that must be a very corrupt body, whose peace can be disturbed by a calm We hope no subscriber will omit to give the paper and christian appeal in behalf of the oppressed. It is thorough perusal, from week to week. To take it not possible for the wit or the malice of man to bring

a severer charge against it. For it, the Its q ave a name to live, but it is dead. true religion. This is the scourge and care tarism. Its own denominational preserve paramount to the triumph of justice, and the

But Mr. Drew is 'as much opposed to a any man in the United States. This is a deal almost continually made by those who are on any agitation of the subject of slavery. yet to hear it from the lips of a genuine frea slave—a true-hearted abolitionist—herson that his acts speak louder than words. The ways a 'BUT' to the end of it, indie nation not to come into collision with the Power. It is incomparably more to be deap the boldest avowal of a McDuffie or a Ha favor of man-stealing. What would Mr. D. of that Universalist editor, who should deep he was as much opposed to Calvinian as a in the United States, and yet should refu tify ligainst it? "Circumstances alter a Whether Mr. Drew is really on the side of L

or Slavery-whether he goes with the North South in this conflict-whether if he were he a slave State, he would plead for those who plead for themselves, or be one of the opport easily determined, we think, by an appeal Of all the Universalist elergymer in the slave only one was found, (LEVI CHASDLES MAR Boonville, Missouri,) willing to sign the ? veritable Abdiel, who, for this act, will und subject himself to slaveholding malevoles bly to Lynch law. Upwards of forty refuse any thing to do with it. 'Of course.' spirit and conduct just what the South would be them to be. How many of them are slavedepends solely on their pecuniary shility to per

We shall publish the names of those who sign the Protest, as given in the Banner, in af number. Some of them, we are quite sure, la atentionally withheld their names, and will retestify. For example—there is our devoted strick very and tectotal friend, ED was Thomason of h pole. He has for many years signalized himsel We hope to hear from respecting the absence of his name from the P. We think that all those who were willing to app their names to the Protest, but from some min did not do so, are bound to clear themselves from stain that must otherwise rest upon them, it am

> LETTER FROM CHARLES C. BURLEISE SPRINGFIELD, 4th mo. 20th, 18g

FRIEND MOODY In compliance with your request, I will given sketch of my movements since I came into this have little or nothing to tell, save that the ti seen as fully taken up with lectures as I could and that they have generally been well attent so far as I could judge, favorably received by ning at Worcester, on the evening of the lib in with a large and profoundly attentive meeting is spacious Town Hall, I have moved steadily u ward, lecturing once in Leicester, twice is In and once each in South and West Brockfell a in Warren, once in New Braintree, once in I once in Palmer, once in a part of Monson, keen Silver street, once at South Wilbraham, tree Springfield, and once at Cabotville, where I m speak again this evening, and probably to-nor evening. At Leicester, in consequence of the treme unpleasantness of the weather, the con being dark, cold and stormy, we expected a myt meeting, but were most agreeably disappointed finding the Town Hall thronged with one of the est gatherings, brother May told me, which min ccasion has ever brought out there. At Warn also, the meetings were unusually large for in the vestry of the Congregational meeting-house readily opened for them. The Congregational is ister, who, though a 'Liberty party' man, welcom me with every appearance of heartiness, was pres and took part in the exercises. How far he limbs faithful to the cause of the slave, in his mini among the people, I am, of course, unable to st but there is at least this presumption in his faut, far as it goes, that, if I am rightly informed, is in given such offence to the pro-slavery spirits and them, as to be under the necessity of son having the place, in consequence of their opposition to his At Ware I hoped to hold two meetings, and, a to for a second, the condition being our getting lean use the Methodist meeting-house anoth But the trustees decided that I could not have again, for the very weighty reason that my visual anti-slavery agree with those of Garrison; or u in expressed it, that I am 'a Garrison man.' 166s learn that they questioned the truth of a single in trine I had advanced, or found any fack with manner or spirit of my remarks; but no mind seems, how true or sound were my principles, at he fair and candid my manner of presenting and been ing them; it was enough that they were beld by in common with such an arch-heretic and family, ensure my exclusion from the worship-home fi sect whose founder pronounced American Sam the sum of all villanies; a sect claiming to be by means the least enlightened and pure and Christ of all those which profess to be followed Great Preacher of deliverance to the captives. it is more important to build up Methodism that 'plead the cause of the poor and needy,' and it one is incompatible with the other; if it is being make proselytes to sect than to make converted faith of human brotherhood, then doubtless tiers perfectly right, and their example is worthy of versal imitation. In Palmer, the meeting with only unusually large, but I was told was rem for its more than common quietness and atte as compared with meetings in general there dis sorts, not excepting those technically religious Springfield, on the evening of the 19th inst, at 1 a larger gathering, I am told, than has been brough together by any Anti-Slavery announcement, a single exception, -- for years. Though there is little active anti-slavery in this place, yet we let some noble and true hearts here, faithful and all trials to which the unpopularity of their paint must necessarily expose them. I expect to hid on or two more meetings here, before I turn essent I shall probably work on in the Consection rabi till near the time of the N. E. Conrentos, gring myself time to hold a series of meetings on my sto that. Besides sowing the good seed of Asiasan and the control of the co very truth as freely and as widely as I can, in 9 addresses, I dispose of a considerable number of polications, which may serve to nourish its gran perhaps, and ensure the larger and the ratio vost. I find in the region I have traversed, the Liberty party has found favor with a large proper tion of the sholitionists; but if I mistake not is signs of the times, it is rather on the wase, it seems ot all the places I have visited. Indeed, as you go doubtless well aware, there is reason to believe the over the country it has 'seen its best days,' res the zenith of its strength, and is destined soon to sai and disappear. May they who have been miled by a not lose their interest in the cause with their on dence in this ill-judged measure, but returning their first love, henceforth persevere in the those weapons which are not carnal, but spin

and mighty through God ' to the overthro strongest holds of error, wrong and oppression. Yours truly, C. C. BURLEIGH. They mistake the scope of the anti-slavery reform

They make that its great principles are to be qualified,

otherwise. And so, indeed, they may, but not ac-

companies into a Fourth of July oration, offending

somebody at the door to prevent it. Cannot the

come in, in a quiet, individual and ignominions man

to such a position, when they shall have becom

enough to have embraced a once persecuted faith s

late as to have escaped its first salutary baptism of rot

editorially announces, that he has not entered the

Roman Catholic Church for the sake of its prefer-

ments, 'but to save his own soul.' His seems an un

commonly hard one to save, and every benevolen

person hopes he has at last got matters in a right

train to save it. Our ministers and churches mu-

become reformatory and anti-slavery; not to patron-

to take them from it, but to save their own souls."

ANOTHER FRIEND OF THE SLAVE FALLEN

The Pennsylvania Freeman and the National Anti-

Slavery Standard announce, in a strain befitting the

occasion, the decease of that long-tried, generous

REV. WILLIAM OHALMERS.

The letter of this gentleman (?) and Christian, (?)

SCENE AT THE INDIA HOUSE.

THE CHURCH.

Sudden Death .- Mr. John Paddon, the well know

We solieit a con-

ready to assume it, then it will be igno

C. BURLEIGH.

at, I will give your

vo that the time ha

res as I enaid fill it

er, twice in North

lbraham, twice i

well attended,

NO. XIX

measures are to be accommodated, to corresto the present standard of the morality and rea of the American Church. The hopeful pros which this divinely instituted movement holds giving liberty to the bondman, would alone s first place among the benevolent enterprises the ege; but the emancipation of mind and heart has already effected, and will yet effect, by introthis arready decing the life of practical goodness to supplant the ant of doctrinal opinion, and the operations of deant of the control and hoasts of a spurious democracy, have made central movement, the very nucleus of the ntion and Christianity of our time. Many, to whom the one idea of anti-slavery was

esy repugnant, nay, who with much apparent arted its doctrines at the first, are not at all with the present phases of the cause, with w issues it has made, and the ulterior tendeninto which it seems to be hurrying. They were sufficiently baptized into its fearless, uncomprise is un spirit, or else have not sufficiently participated growth of its faith, to see that these tendencies operversion of its agencies, no contrivance of skeptical individuals, but result from the dies of the divine voice that first inspired it. If nism has proved threatening to other institubesides slavery, it is because other institutions so put themselves in the way of its progress, because ritable course of it was through and over them. who thought it a perfectly controllable human rance, to subserve their own schemes of doing ed to go no further than they should propel it, and ation to respect the quiet of their darling and the praise and honor they had invested in aving found it a perfectly uncontrollable, headlong have, one after the other, quietly dismounted fear they were riding on it fast to the devil, and me quite vociferous in their cries of Stop it! So potent in the estimation of many are the influwho did . hodied in the present religious organizations, they have no expectation of seeing the emanciof the slave effected, until the church shall at to call for it, and require it. Every thing that ka like progress to this state of things in the action he churches, is hailed with loud acclamations, as a most hopeful of all omens. If a conference, an

sciation, a general assembly, met in ecclesiastical slature, can by any appliances be driven to give enterprise of undoing the heavy burdens and ing the oppressed go free, a complimentary resoon or two; above all, if some Doctor of Divinity. suthority of a very Rabbi in all the churches, can nduced to give the rag a-muffin cause of abolition etter of recommendation, all our hoodwinked, overrential allies exclaim, as though some mighty alutary agency had been set to work, and the walls Lericho were to fall forthwith. These hoodwinkt reverential persons can think of no reform but the present instrumentalities and machinery; can or no other millenium than the triumph and reality of their sect; can tolerate no extra harch being good and doing good. Every thing hat comes not up under the tutelage and shadow of mount ideas is heretical and infidel. Out Gallilee arises for them no prophet. Whatever pears not in deference to the ecclesiastical powers hat be, appears for no good purpose. Better slavery nd all abominations continue perpetual, than the ist and serenity of the churches be disturbed by healthy agitations. Better a millstone be tied upon best hopes of human salvation, and all be cast the sea, than one of their little ones be offended. for persons sticking in these apprehensions, the whole programme of the future work of emancipation omprised in cautious, reverential solicitations to principalities and powers of the sect, to recognize claims of God's suffering poor, and bring their clesiastical thunders to play upon the oppressor. the favorite engines of their projected campaign are. ostolic letters, gushing with Christian courtesy and oliteness, Northern Doctor of Divinity pitted against uthern Doctor of Divinity, upon some Old Testaitution, bobbing their smooth, learned heads landly at each other with utmost ecclesiastic etiette, in the face of a whole people, whose eyes, ntime, actually stick out with admiration at so wisdom and good feeling; the result of which mions is generally such, as when our great and e poets introduce the dramatic Mephist te with men, or whenever persons of weak virattempt to tamper with evil, to wit-to all impar-

by the consideration of our conservative allies. What is the church? What is your church, my revtential friends? A mere aristocracy of morality, embediment of the respectability of its time? Is la society, like the Cincinnati, existing only to perptinte the memory of historical goodness and truth, f sa order of the elite of humanity, upon whom the station of all righteousness and salvation have ten henorably conferred? Something more, let us ope, than all these. The church is the city set on a that cannot be hid. It is the world's east, where he light of heaven first shines, and whence it rolls a to the dim west. It is the point of communicaon between God and man; and the economy of its vine order is the plainest prophecy of the world's fature. It is the impersonation of what of goodness and truth happens in any age to be in the world. It s the power, which makes no alliances with sin, but tists only in hostility and defiance to it. It is the tone and fortress of the reformer, whence he goes out to bettle the concrete evils of the world, and hither he returns to be cheered, greeted and honard, and not to be jeered, hated and excommunicaed, It is that which suggests, originates and inspires chem, and not that, to which all reform must go berechingly for its diploma and consecration, to be unrized and infidel without such. If the church u sot all this, it is something for which peither God for man has any particular use in this world. If the area is not all this, it is something, with which bother you nor I need care to have any connection; to however reputable or useful such connection may elo us here, it will not be hereafter either reputable

tion-lookers the devil is sure to have the best of

Coexisting with American Slavery, so utterly o and function of the church to see the evil of slavery, descence it as hostile and destructive to its own The wise shall understand. It is the very caneity and nature of goodness to discover evil, and first in know and resist the reptile that preys upon beir young, than is the spiritual instinct of good men ognize and loathe the evil institutions, that leng up around them. As the nominal church, in put forth any such living functions, or to exhibit Truck spiritual instincts, many minds had come to al, it has not only not recognized and repented of

of this trial and judgment, upon the old test- lnas- | modate itself to the narrowness of such, but asks for much as ye did it not unto one of the least of these, something more catholic and genial. It worship ye did it not unto me'-the rejection of the church, another God, in another way, and expects a differen

nd the taking of the kingdom from it.

They are not doing an infidel work, who are giving the millenium, which you, perhaps, my conservative tterance to such doubts, or plainly expressing their brother, have shaped out and contrived - which con disbelief in the pretensions of a false church. They sists substantially in sending the gospel according to are not pushing the anti-slavery reform to irrelevant your sect to the heathen, and converting all the or dangerous issues. They are but following its fearless spirit, whither the divine energy is urging it.

Anti-Slavery has been the grand counterfeit detector only millenium that is to come, which you have no of the spurious character of American Christianity.

The manner in which the church has treated the cognized the Messish; but because it has come out claims of God's poor, has shown the degree and kind of the sanctities of your church, and the consecraof its charity. Its rejection of those claims, though tions of your orders, you have solemnly exorcised it, not its sole sin, has been its crowning sin, that upon which judgment has hinged, that which has shown devilish. This new gospel shall gather its own out of its nakedness, and how far its doctrine and its life the sects and out of the world, and shall be amply nust have been before corrupted, to make it capable justified of its own children. It shall inspire and call of sinning thus. The wholesome agitation of this forth its own agencies, and casket its divine life in subject of slavery has emancipated many souls, and forms more youthful, vigorous and pure, than the occured for us the most of the genuine religious lib- decrepid bodies, wasted and pelluted by long and rty and progress we have, while the sects have every shameless intercourse with the lusts and excess where found it an uncontrollable epidemic, dangerous sin. to the health and life of their organizations, and seen Let us glance again, for a moment, at the programm emselves broken and scattered before it. A coun- me of our conservative and cautious ally, and read it terfeit religion might have yet circulated a genera- with a few notes and comments. It is a question of ion or two, undetected, had not this troublesome less interest than might be thought, whether the subject of slavery occurred Ah, troublesome surely, churches, the ministry, and the dominant theological my clerical friends, and members in regular stand- influences in this land, shall or shall not come at ing—troublesome as was the presence of that old last to recognize the claims of humanity, and the Hebrew prophet among the organic sins of Ahab's wants of God's suffering poor. Our conservative realm; a trouble of which there is little likelihood ally hopes they will, and would fall into great disthat your ailing religious bodies will ever get cured- couragement, if not complete despair, if he thought they will die of it!

It is not to be wondered at that some men, very cording to the programme, which runs substantially carnestly determined to have the reign of righteous- thus :- When circumstances favor, when the wind ness and justice begin here on earth before long, have of public sentiment blows fair from the world, when come to the conclusion not to sue any longer at the they shall have been duly coaxed and reverently flat pors of the several churches, to get them interested tered on the subject, when the safety of their several in such an enterprise. They have accordingly little sects, and the dignities, salaries and reputations they cared what cool compliments, or what cautious re- have invested in them, shall not be put in jeopardy bukes, the Rabbies and Doctors of Divinity have be- thereby, these theological powers and influences will stowed upon their efforts. What can learned Doctor consent to lend the cause of justice and liberty their Wayland, learned Doctor Beecher, or any other of patronage. In due time, the ministry shall give the that grade, say very effectually against the truth? nod of approbation, with whitest hands they shall If they work not with the operations of God, and the give in adhesion, and at the head of their respective tendencies of the age, they can put forth nothing but denominations, among whom their voices shall be as imbecility. Men may open great eyes at their wis-dom, and hawk about in all the newspapers their of the reformers, trailing their sacred garments where earned evasions of some blunt precept or impractica- the sweat and blood of the grim pioneers have well ble principle, with vast congratulations and applause laid the dust for them. Stop! stop! enthusiastic over such comfortable conclusions; but to all true eyes, friend. One is unwilling to dash visions, so hopeful they will only stand like men of straw, mechanically as these appear to you to be. You will, however, beating the air, uttering nothing worth the hearing. pardon our non resistant prejudices, if we beg you If I speak a word in accordance with truth and God's allies not to come into the temple of Reform in any chest, it will outweigh all the influence and dignity such banded, armed and disciplined way, like military of falsehood and apology for sin. There is an intrinsic weakness and sophistry about all the moral phisophy of evil, which it is never safe to put upon warfare, stunning our ears with the din of sectarian paper, for fear that the coming generations, which we controversies. It is doubtful if they can get in any always expect to be wiser than ourselves, will laugh such order or discipline as this, if there will not be at or denounce it. He who dabbles in it, or attempts to limit the pathway of human responsibility through members of the secturian divisions be persuaded, for it, out involves himself in all manner of obfuscation their own peace, and that of those within, that it is and confusion. No one need ever work or think in better to give up all this array, and leave it outside that department, with any idea of rising into elo- to cease to imagine that, in entering the fellowship quence, poetry, or any durable reputation. Craft, in- of this cause, they are bringing any great amount of genuity, and low faculty, to the utmost extent of glory and honor into it? Let them rather consent to hese talents, may be put forth therein; but genius, eloquence and power are only predicable of great ner. Ignominious it must be, or little good will come principles and whole truths, and not of lame mutila- of it. If there is left no world's ignominy attached ions of principles, and truths tied up and handcuffed. Evil men and evil institutions may cling to the cobwebs of such sophistries, with much temporary satisfaction; but there is no permanency, no divine solidity about them. They shall not be able to save evil ten eggs. Our somewhat distinguished Brownso from its doom, but will only involve their authors

That the American Church, as a whole, vindicates and apologizes for slavery, settles no question what ever about the rightfulness of slavery, but gives a very plain prophecy that when slavery falls, something else will fall with it. Ah, my clerical friends. and members in regular standing—do you find yourize this enterprise, to bring glory and honor to it, o
selves there, apologizing for, writing books, and
to take them from it, but to save their own souls. creeds, and moral philosophies, to accommodate this devil's own institution? Then, when along with all the other works of the devil, this shall be over thrown, let the responsibility of the other ruin, which shall precede or succeed, rest upon your

There is nothing on this earth sacred enough to unfaltering, and widely known and respected friend step in between Him who saith, 'Behold, I make all of the slave, DANIEL NEALL of Philadelphia, in things new, and his present appropriate work in this the 63d year of his age. His name is indissolubly land, the overthrow of slavery, and say, 'That be far connected with the eventful history of the anti-slafrom thee, Lord, that shall not be unto thee,' without very enterprise, especially in Pennsylvania. In the hearing the rebuke already audible enough, 'Get dar thee behind me, Satan! It was most rash and pre- angel, and as unyielding as adamant. He presided and our conscientions and unconscientious opposers. sumptuous for the church, already suspected of being at the meeting which ended in the burning of Penna deception, thus to seize the divine hand, busy in its sylvania Hall by a fiendish mob backed up by the work of world regeneration. Let those, who have eity authorities, and never will his calm screnity and wantonly thrust the American Church into such a dignified self-possession be forgotten by those who position, under the very blows of the Almighty ener-were present on that awful occasion. Absence from gy put forth to smite down human sin, not be greatly the city must be our apology for not recording his amazed, if they and it are crushed and demolished death in our fast number; and we are reluctantly together. compelled, by the great quantity of matter in type

Ought it not to fall, the Church which has per- to defer the well-merited tribute to his character in verted its work, and misunderstood its aim and pur- the Freeman and Standard, till next week. 'The pose? It was set for a light; but has gone out in memory of the just shall live." darkness, or become an ignis fatuus of error. It was intended to be the leader, the advanced guard in the crusade against evil institutions; but now it can scarce be dragged after in the ranks. Only a corpse which we have placed in the appropriate department has to be dragged; a live man will walk and will on our first page, it will be seen by its date, is an old lead. Fable or history tells us, that the old Spanish affair; but it having been mislaid, and now just come Cid was carried upon horseback into his last battle, to the light, we put it on record as a religious and after he was dead; and fact or poetry asserts that the philanthropic curiosity. It is full of priestly inso grim terror of his dead presence, and the sun's flash lence, self-conceit, infallibility, and misrepresenta upon his motionless sword, made the warrior's foes tion, as well as genuine pro-slavery piety and cant. an easy prey for the spears of his followers. If the Church has been engaged in any of the late conflicts with the organized power of evil, and has been car- The report of Mr. Thomson's speech, with the ried thither dead, like the old Cid's corpse; if it has sketch of a seandalous uproar at a late meeting of gained victories, it has been by the terror of its name, the East India Proprietors, which are given at some rather than by the strength of its arm. When we stand near enough to see that its eyes are glazed and sightless, its arm fallen powerless, and the breath of richly worth going across the Atlantic, merely to life clean gone out of it, shall we not judge that it have seen George Thompson in the midst of that were better to get it buried up out of the way, and not to carry it about, propped up by hands that are no carnal weapons for defence—irresistible as a mounneeded elsewhere, to mimic any kind of living agen tain torrent—his eye flashing with the fire of moral oy? The character of the true Church, indeed, has indignation, his mien majestic, his language withernot changed; it is still as ever the living, leading ing to the last degree, yet marked by great power and pate to that brotherly love which the Scriptures agency of human reformation. It has only changed eloquence. His triumph was a signal one. See what take the all of religion, was it not the very business its place and its relations to human organizations; so it is to be in the right, and lifted above that fear of that while the defunct organization, dreaming as in a man which brings a snare! death-dream, that it holds the keys of life and death as of old, is with all prayer and pity removing from The casay of our correspondent 'T.' who, for the bids to know and our correspondent 'T.' who, for the case to the natural instinct of ceived that the true Church, as all great spiritual first time, graces the columns of the Liberator, on revolutions take place, has moved out of it long ago. . The Position of the Church,' is deeply philosophi-

Let our conservative friends consider whether, oal, and admirably expressed. A man of such gebecomine and loathe the evil institutions, that when the new kingdom of Christ comes, it will not nius, and capable of such utterance of soul, sho come by new instrumentalities and modes. The histories where its influence was most needed, failed put forth any such time. gradually reformed, are few and hard to be found. while the history of sects, schools and churches, soot, whether it would not be more heretical and that have been destroyed, superseded and overthrown that have been destroyed, superseded and overthrown by better ones, is quite voluminous—is, in fact, about all the sacred history we have. Truth, to keep itself alive in the world, has every now and then, like the serpent, to shed its old skin, which becomes too hard the new level. The new level and died almost instantly. serpent, to shed its old skin, which becomes too hard and straight for its comfort and growth. They know but little of history, who think that an institution can be saved. Men may be saved, but an institution is predestined to do what was required, but has done be saved. Men may be saved, but an institution is predestined to damnation. There is no expense of rethe she should not recognized and repeated of the she should not be wasted upon it; and the only wise counsel in this case is, 'Come out of her, my people.' The gospel of human brotherhood, which is now about to be misterial charge at Falmouth, is successor in his preached, needs no such paralytic, hide-bound institution to embody or represent it. It cannot accomp ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

Cunard Mail Steamer Cambria, Captain Judas, left Liverpool on the 19th ult., with 100 passes rs. Landed 30 at Halifax, and took on other Saturday night, just before midnight, the weather ing extremely foggy, she struck upon the beach off rure, five miles south of the Highland lights, Cape The steamers R. B. Forbes and May Flow were immediately despatched to her assistance, and was fortunately got off without damage, as came up to the city on Tuesday morning. The news brought by her is comparatively uni

ortant, except that another unsuccessful attempt as been made to shoot Louis Philippe, on his return rom Fontainbleau. The assessin was arrested. same is Leconate, an old guardian of the forest of Fontainbleau. The cotton market had improved. The feeling in favor of peace was general. Great Great disturbances had taken place in Ireland, in consequence of the famine. Narvaez had fled from Spain. We have received by the Cambria, the following

letters from our indefatible triend and most attentive correspondent, Henry C. Wright. For the letter of our London correspondent, we cannot find room this week. The conflict with the pseudo Free Church appears to be carried on with unabated vigor

MELROSE, April 10, 1846 .- Midnight

DEAR GARRISON I am just in from wandering among the ruins of Melrose Abbey. I have oft wandered there the past en days, by sun-light and moon-light. I have slep the past week within a few yards of the dark, ivy-cov ered ruins—have looked from my window upon them by day and night. They are connected with the his tory of border war, story and song, for 600 years. As I wandered there, I seemed to see you there, and one with you. Oft have I heard you speak of these ruins as you saw them in your hurried, running visit. I have oft been over the grounds and His study and all about this spot are familiar to me. But such a castle ! Scott's ambition was low and contemptible—to be known by his ingenuity and oddity in bringing stones, brick and mortar together, not for use, but solely for show, and to hand down his name to posterity as the founder of a family and a eastle, seemed to be his chief desire; but if posterity judges of him by his castle, it will pronounce him a or a madman. A miserable family had he. His died a drunkard-his favorite servant died a drunkard-and Hogo, the Ettrick Shepherd, and other sots like him, held many a drunken debauch in picture in his death scene, of peevishness, discontent my old ruins-and there stood by the graves of Scott and his wife, and heard the record of their last days from one who knew them in life and death; and sever did I feel so deeply the insignificance of such reputation as Scott has left behind. I have hover ed up and down Tweeddale, Teviotdale, Jeddale, and Liddesdale, until I have become familiar with the scenes and with the people who inhabit them. I have lectured in nearly all the principal towns, and without exception left the people in a healthful com notion. I wish to stamp on the world, CHANGE-REVOLUTION; but priests and politicians seek, on now nearly two months since I came down here to agitate the border towns with Anti-War and Anti-Slavery. Over 400 ' Kiss for a Blow,' and about strong and irresistible feeling is rising against the enlisting service, all over this kingdom. I have just sponse made to them in the contributions, which eccived a letter from a large town in England, stating that 7000 tracts of ' To be a Soldier, What is

on, till the empire of blood shall cease. H. C. WRIGHT. Yours. April 11. I send you a few extracts of a letter from our af- A. S. Society,

circulated 12,000 of said tract in Scotland-hav-

can use them as you please : DARLINGTON, 3d mo. 26th, 1846.

flicted and bereaved friend, ELIZABETH PRASE. You

My DEAR FRIEND

I had intended to take an early opportunity of sending thee a few particulars of the illness, and especially of the latest moments of my beloved father. While he was living, every moment was so precious Massachuserrs, will be made at the 'TEMPER-in his chamber, that I never liked to leave it, unless ANCE GROVE, DEDHAM, on the 4th of July. necessarily compelled. Now, he no longer needs It is the purpose of the managers to spare no exerour attention, neither can he any longer interest and tion to redeem that day for the present service of we profit by the many which fell from them as he the whole con summons.

time that my anxiety was first awakened, to the close. our forefathers. During that time, he was confined to the bed, most of

whom he had labored for years in the cause-leaving happy and inviting one to all the friends from the the cause of the afflicted people of India in his city and surrounding country. hands. An answer came just in time for my dear father to hear it; and he expressed great consolation day at the same time and place. Addresses from the in the assurance that he meant to continue to carry forward the measures for the good of India.'

care of the poor, saying- Thou knowest it was thy dear mother's dving advice to thee, and it is mine too Be sure to attend to their wants, and be kind to them.' He also said much to my dear brother and me respecting taking the side of the oppressed, and us to mind and stand by the cause of them who had none to help them; looking to our Heavenby Father, and seeking to do his will, regardless of ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERthe persecution or represent which it might bring ICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. n ne from our fellow-men.

Twice he told me to give his love to Garrison, and I will try to write and give it soon. I cannot Tabernacle, in the city of New-York, on TUESDAY by the next packet. If thou art writing, please the 12th day of May next. Auxiliary Societies are mention my heavy affliction, and that it is this

Thy affectionate friend, ELIZABETH PEASE.

SRLEIRE, April 15, 1846.

DEAR GARRISON : I have now been on the borders six weeks; have delivered thirty lectures on Non-Resistance and Anti-Slavery; sold over 400 Kiss for a Blow, 1000 Dissolution pamphlets; 400 of other pamphlets, and left a storm behind me in every town. To-day I go to Jedburgh-on Saturday, 18th, to Glasgow; on the 21st, to meet George Thompson, on the plat-form of City Hall in that city on the Free Church question and on Peace, the 23d; then some meetings in Edinburgh—Douglass and Buffum to be with us. They are doing a glorious work in the West of Scotand. Buffum pitches into the ministers-no mercyand the churches fly open to the cry of the oppressed. But I am pretty well done up.

Just returned from a stroll several miles up the Et-

A BLUSDER. In our Third Number on 'The Constitution—Political Action, the fourth paragraph, commencing, In proof of the soundness of these views, &c. was accidentally misplaced, and should have come in immediately after the paragraph ending, if need be, by the national arm.'

FOURTH OF JULY. MASS A. S. SOCIETY-RURAL FAIR-UNION CELEBRATION

Fourth of July is a memorable day. It was day of solemn and impressive announces versal truths, whose sublime simplicity them to the consciences of all ;-while at the san me, the already deep rooted habits of oppression an usness which slavery had planted in the land, prevented those truths from being honestly and heartily adopted in the lives of any. If we compare what was done with what was left undone;—the lofty and seemingly magnanimous profession of the great doctrine of human equality, with the one-sided and selfish application of it in practice,—the eloquent and defiant adherence to truth and right, with the base and paltry spirit of compromise by which truth and right were sacrificed,—we shall feel assured that no day in this nation's history can be so fruitful of instruction, or so deserving of perpetual remembrance, as the day on which it first drew the breath of its political existence.

Impressed with this view, abolitionists from the beginning, while heartily disgusted with the usual modes of observing the day, have yet felt that to them it was an occasion of peculiar interest, and one susceptible of a most appropriate commen and they have often turned saide from the vain-glorious and boastful clamor of its celebration, to make such use of it as their hearts could approve.

In the name of the great body of the anti-alavery people of this Commonwealth, the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts A. S. Society announce their design thus to improve the approaching Fourth The place selected for the celebration is of July. Harrison Grove, at Dedham, a locality commended to them by many considerations;—its retirement from the city, and at the same time its nearness to it,-the natural beauty of the spot, harmonizing with all elevated and cheerful thoughts and aspirings; these circumstances would of themselves strongly recommend it as an appropriate scene for an anti-slavery festival. But when it is added that this same grove is the place selected by the Managers of the A S. Fair, in which to open their collection of beautiful works of art, with the additional attractions of music and song, and also of refreshments of every variety,—and that the two operations may be most happily and harmoniously blended into one, each heightening the effect and increasing the satisfactions of the other, the Executive Committee feel assured that they propose a mode of spending the day that Scott's dining-room—and Scott himself was a woeful must commend itself to all anti-slavery hearts; and that they will find by the crowds which shall come to and ill-nature. I visited Dryburgh Abbey—the gloo. join in this celebration, a showing forth as it will be moral principle,-that they have not miscalculated the interest of the occasion, nor the spirit and zeal of the friends of the slave.

It will be a season of exalted moral and social en joyment, and yet to hearts beating strong for reform, enjoyment is never the great end in view, but comes unsought for, and never failing to such hearts. strumentalities for reform are unceasingly to be pro vided for,-and in proportion as we make sacrifices higher and purer will be our to provide for them, the enjoyment. The Managers of the A. S. Fair under contrary, to perpetuate SAMENESS. It has stand well this principle of benevolent action. They have resolved to appropriate from this Rural Festival Five Hundred dollars in aid of the Agency Fund of the Mass. A. S. Society,-and they believe that with Anti-Slavery. Over 400 'Kiss for a Blow, and about 1000 pamphlets on the 'Dissolution of the American In their bands for that object. On their part, those exertions and irrepistible feeling is rising against the exertions will be made; let there be a suitable re-

All and several, therefore, the members of the it? have been struck off for distribution. I have anti-slavery host, are invited to meet together at the Rural Festival at Dedham, on the coming Fourth of ing it stereotyped. The work goes on, and will go July.

In future numbers of the Liberator, the particular of the arrangements for the occasion will be announced. In behalf of the Board of Managers of the Mass

ROBERT F. WALLCUT,

Recording Secretary.

Boston, May 6, 1846

THE BURAL PAIR .. POURTH OF This effort on behalf of the cause of Fre

ole us by words which fell from his lips. May righteous principle, by making it a holiday on which was calmly contemplating the approach of his last pleasure of a true festival of freedom in union with the higher satisfaction of duty fulfilled, by a simultane-'It was exactly one month and two days from the ous exertion to aid in carrying out the principles o

We have made comfortable arrangements for the ex the time. The disease lay chiefly at the Acart, a se- hibition and sale of a rare and valuable collection of vere cold being the exciting cause of the last attack.' beautiful and useful articles, such as no other oppor The cause of the oppressed in India lay very near tunity can present; with fruits, flowers, and refreshis heart to the last. Within a week of his death, he dictated a beautiful letter to a gentleman with

The Massachusetts Society intend to celebrate th most devoted and eloquent triends of the cause may be expected, with vocal and instrumental music from "My dear father said much to me about taking our musical friends. More particular announce ments will be given hereafter.

MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, ELIZA LEE FOLLEN. For the Managers

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the Broadway mention my heavy affliction, and that it is this urgently requested to choose their delegates early, which prevents me from acknowledging their kind and individuals throughout the country to make seasonable preparation to be in attendance. The plaof operations for the ensuing year, which may be marked out by the Society, will need the wisdom of a multitude of counsellors for its development.

The times demand all our energies.

The Business Meetings of the Society will be held on the afternoon of Tuesday, and through the whole of Wednesday and Thursday, in the Lecture Room of the Society Library, Broadway.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President MARIA WESTON CHAPMAN, Secretaries.

This is the last number we shall issue prior the time for holding this important anniversary.— What member or friend of the Society needs to be urged to give it his attendance, unless insurmount able obstacles shall prevent? The cause and the crisis 'plead like angels trumpet-tongued' for strong numerical as well as moral demonstration Let not our worst foe be apathy. We should hav trick and the Yarrow—over the battle-field of Philiphaugh. This is a glorious region for old border stories and songs. But, forward:—God speed right against terong—love against hate—forgiveness against rerenge, the world over.

H. C. WRIGHT.

Let not our worst foe be apathy. We should have a mighty and an enthusiastic gathering. Those who are expected to address the meeting at the Tabernacle are Wendell Phillips, Charles Lenoz Remond, Perker Pillsbury, Abby Kelley Foster, and Bm. Lloyd Garrison.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR APRIL. Received from Loring Moody, Agen', for collections made and advertised by him. & From Wm. Shaw, Boston,

a. J. Drake, Leominster, for agency fund,
From friends in Waltham as follows:

L. Richards \$1, Newell Sherman for. man 50e, E. Allen 1, J. Stiles 50c, nd 1. J. Lewis 50c. Mary Allen J, J. Smith 1, Kata Smith 1. Lucy Stiles 50c, Lucy K. Stiles 50c, Nancy She 50c, H. F. Locke 50c, " Francis K. Potter, 1 0 rom friends in Foxbore', by H. Hodges, agency fund, Austin Flint, Leicester, Samuel May, "Sarah R. May, "West Brookheld A. S. So. bury, as follows:
Win Ashby, Newburyport,
S. Barker, Watham,
Paul George, 11
D. P. Paul George, Haverhill, D. P. Horsman, Collections at meeting, Bal. of collections at Andover, after do. Princeton, do. do., do. Hubbardston, do. do. Collections in Manchester,
From J. R. Thurston, Rockport,
"George Knowlton, do.,
"Benj. Smith, do.,
Bal. of collections, do.,
Collection at Anisquam,
From John B. Estlin, Esq., Bristol,
by hand of Sam'l May of Leic
being proceeds of £5 bill.

being proceeds of £5 bill, Collections by Loring Moody as fol-

lows: In Duxbury, From Plymouth Ladies, to redeem

pledge, "Charles F. Hovey, do., Blanchard, do., SAMUEL PHILBRICK, Treas. Mass. A. S. Soc

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVEN The Board of Managers of the Massach

The Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society hereby give notice that the TWELFTH NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION will be held in Boston, on TUES-DAY, the 26th of May, 1846, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue in session for three days. In performing this duty, the Board would urge upon its members and friends, and the members and friends of the American A. S. Society, in all parts of New England and the country, to assemble, in large numbers, for mutual country assemble, in large numbers, for mutual country to the triumphant supremacy of the Slave Power in the councils of the nation, consequent on the annexation of Texus; the dastardly submission of Massachusetts and the other free States to this revolutionary outrage; the guilty silence of the Church, in view of the accumulating horrors and indefinite extension of slavery; all demand prompt and vigorous measures on the part of those who believe RESISTANCE TO TYRANTS TO BE OBLERKEE TO GOD. A prominent subject for consideration will be the maturing and adopting of a system of combined and extensive agitation for the DISSOLUTION OF THE EXISTING UNION OF THESE STATES, and the abrogation of the base, cruel and wicked Constitution that how hinds then textlesis

the abrogation of the base, cruel and wicked Constitu-tion that now binds them together in a compact, alike fatal to the hopes of the slave, and to the rights of the nominally free The great question of DISSOLU TION, as the only salvation of the country, will be fully discussed; its philosophy and method set forth; its expediency and necessity enforced. Let all come up prepared to unite in an emphatic utterance of their up prepared to unite in an emphatic utterance of their sense of this necessity, and in a firm determination to make a resolute and united effort to hasten its ac-

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!!! FRANCIS JACKSON, President EDMUND QUINCY, Secretary.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. C. C. BURLEIGH willlecture in West Springfield, Sunday, May Belchertown, Monday, " Palmer, Wednesday, " Thursday, "

THOMAS T. STONE will lecture in West Roxbury, South Danvers, Friday.

GILES B. STERRINS will lecture in Friday, Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesda; Thursday, Friday, Sunday, East Medway, Upton, Charlton North Oxford, Doughes, Uxbridge, Northbridge,

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. H. ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY

The Twelfth Annual Meeting of the New-Hamp-shire Anti-Slavery Society will be held at the Town Hall, in Concord, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of June next, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue two days. Business intimately connected with the welfare of the Society renders a large at-tendance desirable. Let all who can, come. BENJAMIN COMINGS, President.

J. G. WYATT, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Persons at the annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society at New York, who may wish to remit money to the Liberator, are requested to pay the same to Loring Moody, Gen. Agent Mass. A. S. Society, who will receipt for the same, and particular receipts covering the time paid, will afterward be sent from this office.

R. F. WALLCUT,

General Agent Liberator.

TO LET.

To a very small family, part of a house in Dedham street, consisting of kitchen, parlor and two small bedrooms, well provided with water and other conveniences. Rent, \$96.

D. S. GRANDIN.

Any young man wishing to acquire a knowledge of the Dental profession and engage in a partnership with an experienced and skilful Dentiat, or a person already acquainted with the dental art, may find a rare chance by enquiring at No. 25 Cornhill.

PLACE WANTED For a young colored boy, about 12 years of age, on a farm in the country. He is very bright and intelligent. Application may be made to Mrs. Samuel Hoar or Mrs. M. M. Brooks, Concord, Mass., or to the editor of the Liberator.

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC. FOWLER'S new work on Memory and Intellec-

I' tual improvement, very much enlarged and improved;
Do Practical Phrenology; Religion, Natural and Revealed; Love and Parentage; Amativeness; Matrimony; Phrenological Journal; Tight Lacing; Phrenological and Physiological and Physiological Almanac for 1847;
Mrs. Child's Letters from N. Y.; History of Women; Good Wives; Flowers for Children, &c.
Rev. Theodore Parker's Discourses, Sermons, &c.
The Complete Phonographic Class Book, and the other Works on Phonography;
Charles C. Burleigh on the Death Penalty;
Anti-Slavery Almanacs, 1846;
Philosophy of the Water Cure; The Water Cure Journal, edited by Joel Shew, M. D., and published semi-monthly; The Green Mountain Spring, edited by D. Mack; Dr. R. Wesselhoeft principal contributor;

edited by D. Mack; Dr. R. Wesselhoeft principal contributor;
The Songs of the Hutchinson Family; Lincoln's Anti-Slavery Melodies;
The Pioneer; Spooner's Work on the Unconstitutionship of Slavery; the different Works on Capital Punishment; Jay's Views of the action of the Federal Government in behalf of Slavery; Margaret; Dr. Shew's Works on the Water Cure; Dr. Alcott's Works; Graham's Large Work, and his Lectures to Young Men; Combe's Works; Kiss for a Blow, by Henry C. Wright; The Bustle; Family Doctor; Emerson's Essays, &c. &c. For sale by BELA MARSH, May 8.

MACON B. ALLEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, OFFICE 69 CORNHILL, BOSTON

on man.' I did not outh of a single dooany fault with the ; but no matter, it y principles, or her mentrug and defeat-ey were held by m retic and fanatic, to worship-house of a American Slavery daiming to be by se pure and Christian be followers of the o the captives. If needy,' and if the er; if it is better to sake converts to the doubtless they did e meeting was not told was remarkable es and attentivenes, eneral there of all ically religious. In e 19th inst., we had n has been brought nouncement,—with l'hough there is but place, yet we have faithful amid all the ly of their position expect to hold one re I turn eastward. Connecticut valles Convention, giving eetings on my wa ly as I can, in my

our getting leave to

e another evening.

could not have it

Parrison ; or as they

able number of pro-couriest its growth, and the earlier har-are traversed, that will be a large proper I mistake not the the wane, in some if Indeed, as you are Indeed, as you are on to believe that all best days, reached entired soon to sake the been misled by it, se with their conf. , but returning to rnal, but spiri e overthrow of the

d oppression. C. BURLEIGH.

POETRY.

For the Liberator. HOLD NOT THY BROTHER IN BONDAGE. BY DAVID DAVIS. O take not the image of God, To bind it in Slavery's chain, Nor wield thou the merciless rod Over the friendless again!

> For why should thy brother be bound, While thou art still happy and free? Where hast thou authority found, His master and keeper to be?

Does nature declare him a slave, And justice confirm the decre Is it godlike, or valiant and brave, That thus he in bondage should be?

Shines not the all-glorious sun, Alike both to thee and to him Are its rays ever bright to the one, While they to the other are dim

Hast thou learn'd of the moon and the stars, That he was not made to be free .-That there were impassable bars Between thy poor brother and thee? Hath not his Creator, and thine,

Taught kindness in all he hath done, And made his bright glories to shine Alike unto every one O take not the image of God, To bind it in Slavery's chain, Nor wield thou the merciless rod

Over thy brother again ! For when the last trumpet shall sound, To summon you both from the dust, There will be a difference found Between the unholy and just.

From the English Baptist Herald. A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF THE REV. WM. KNIBB. Fall'n-fall'n on the field of his toil, With the laurels of victory crown'd; His ashes repose 'neath the palm-shaded soil, Where the tropic-bird mellows its music awhile

In the freedom that breathes all around. We saw him go forth in his might, Like an orb o'er the path of the sky; And Oppression, begirt with the cloud of the night Grew pallid, and fled from the truth-telling light That pour'd in its brilliancy by.

Then away o'er the mountain and dell-O'er the corall'd and sun-burnished sea-Rose the loud shout of triumph-for broke was spell, And the dark frowning holds of captivity fell,

And Africa's children were free We heard when his eloquent tongue In its heart-stirring melody woke, On which all enraptur'd the multitude hung, And the Temples of Audience in sympathy rung,

At the footstool of Grace-where he knelt-We have bow'd with him tearfully there; And great as the orator stood, when he dwelt On the wrongs of the bondman-his greatness w felt

As the Christian Demosthenes spoke

In the power and pathos of prayer. Intrepid-he quail'd not at foes, But the frown and the falsehood defied : In the courage that Truth on her chidren bestows, Like a bark on the billows, the higher he rose, As they roll'd in the wrath of their pride.

Shall we rear him a monument?-say : A statue-a pillar of fame? But the marble deep-sculptured may quickly decay, And the tooth of old Time will be wasting away The tablet enshrining his name. See! Liberty's self on her breast

That much-honor'd name hath enroll'd ! With a Clarkson, a Sharpe, and a Wilberforce blest, It shall live when its latest detractors are press'd To the bosom of infamy cold.

Go-friend of the African-go! To the palm, and the crown, and the lyre ! We weep; but we would not detain thee below Thy mantle let fall, and our bosoms will glow With the spirit thy actions inspire.

> TO THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY. BY MARY HOWITT.

Band of young apostles, Teaching love and truth, Ye are come before us, In your glorious youth; Like a choir of angels, Missioned from above, To make our souls acknowledge How beautiful is love! Taint of earth I see not In your clear eyes shine, You to me resemble Natures all divine; Pure, seraphic creatures From some higher sphere, Who, but for love and pity,

Never had been eere. Who, but for human fellowship, had never shed a ten

> Band of young apostles! Such to me ye seem, As I list your singing, In a rapturous dream; Now, with choral voices. Like to birde in May, Warbling in tumultuous joy That winter is away! Now, like angels weeping O'er a sinner's bier, With their white wings folded, And low voices clear; Mourning for the sorrow, Which sin has brought on earth; Mourning that of pity,

Man has made such dearth; Teaching to a callous world what a soul is worth

Band of young apostles, Teaching love and truth, Onward go, high-missioned, In your glorious youth! Onward go, God's blessing On your path alight. Still lift your kindred voices. As prophets of the right! Onward go, undaunted. Heralds of that day, When all mankind are brothers And war has ceased to slay! -We have seen and loved you! We have pressed your hand; We have blessed you, and we bless In you, your native land! Forewell! God's angel guide you, ye young and

> THE SLAVE TRAFFIC. It is indeed a loathsome trade, A sordid traffic-to abhor; Of which one feels ashamed-afraid, With which our nature is at war; For which no prayer can soar above, Unto that God whose name is Love

REFORMATORY.

THEODORE PARKER-THE CHRISTIAN NAME. FRIEND GARRISON :

The following article was written for the Boston Christian Freeman. It has been refused an admit tance to that paper. Whether there are good and sufficient reasons, must be judged of by the reader If it is in any way calculated to destroy bigotry, and a blind attachment to names, it may subserve the in-terests of charity and truth. Will it be deemed an incumbrance to your paper?

Very respectfully, yours,
W. M. FERNALD.

THE QUESTION .- What is sufficient to entitle one to

BR. COBB: Although I have left the ministry, I have not yet wrong of certain matters pertaining to Christianity and the rights of man. I would address you now, it was that of the American revolutionhis principles, that I now propose to call in question,

Theodore Farger an Innual: Total, there, was the can be settled without an appeal to arms! What makes one entitled to the name of Christian? Brain nation ever declared an unjust war,—taking its own nation ever declared an unjust war,—taking its own principles and judgment as the standard? Most have so much sectarian mist about me, the world has got to march up to this question, and alter its tone of claim to be just and right; and the national plea remark. Come now, let's be modest. In the first that its existence is the tenth case, and the war place, have we any prescribed matter in the New therefore right. The revolutionary war was said Testament, by which a man may take, or not, that be waged to maintain the rights of the colonies. As name? No. It is, then, a matter of custom among unjust tax was levied—there was no representation men, is it? Yes: 'The disciples were called Christin the government of the country—alleged criminal ians first at Antioch'! Suppose it was because they believed that Christ had supernatural inspiration, and other acts of oppression on the part of the motion taught by such authority, wrought miracles, rose from the dead, &c. Is that any reason that a man must the people, and Mr. Foster, an agent of the A. P. S. taught by such authority, wrought miracles, rose from believe these things now, in order to entitle him to that name? No. Then what would-what ought to give one that name? Suppose a man believes that Christ actually lived, was known by that name, was a natural man, but the wisest and best man that ever sands of valuable lives are sacrificed, and one hun did live, taught truth that has not been comprehended or lived up to, to this day, and is not like to be for leon Bonaparte, one of the greatest converse. ages to come,—suppose such a man admires Christ's kind, and who sacrificed many hundred thousand character, and tries to follow it, acknowledging him lives on the battle-field, claimed that all the wan Master, and conforming his whole life to his rules and example—then what? Is it a mortal absurdity to France was absolutely compelled to engage in them call him a Christian? Is it the pith of propriety and for the maintenance of her rights; that her very ex grace to call him an Infidel? I must here borrow relief from the unwieldly Chalmers. There are quesa man can sometimes hardly consider, without first submitting himself to a slackening of all his mental energies. Those who please to go on with this one

may now 'slack up.'
The fact is, Br. Cobb, the world is terribly bam-All. Foster, in the lecture to which I alloue, usepre boozled by names. Oh, for an eye to look more at the core and reality of matters! I sometimes almost think that I ought to preach again, and do my poor part to unriddle the folly of men. But how many for a number of years,) for the forts, and arsenals are the so called 'Christian' congregations that will and the army of the country. And here he declaim bear the whole truth? Purge them, oh God, purge ed eloquently on the vast benefit that might accru

all the other good things ascribed to him, but is woe- fence.' Mark that! fidel? that's the question. Let us not bring in any spends forty millions, Mr. Foster would eco True, not practically. But who is to decide what country, he would have a part of the swor have been denominated Christians. They may have bear it.' acted like the devil-they have been, nominally, the There was one more in chapter Mr. Foster's lecture Keep it before the eye. This is a question of mere Manual. name. You may say-a name implies a thing, some the principal statesmen and great men of this counreality; true, and what is that reality, most appro- try on the Peace question; and here he read the senle it character or opinion? Alas! for the necessity Michigan, and many more, North and South, who of such questioning. Now, as there is no 'divine can write about the horrors of war, but who have no world! and submit the whole matter to common republican form of government. Think of Henry sense. A man who believes that Christ came clothed Clay, George McDuffie, and the kind-hearted, peacein the supernatural-tore asunder the laws of nature, ful member of the U. S. Senator from Michigan, con made wine out of water, raised dead men by miracle, tributing to a Peace Souvenir! A precious keeptaught by authority demonstrated by such power, and sake! 'a splendid Peace Manual,' to use the lan finally rose himself and ascended bodily to heaven- guage of the Rev. Mr. Foster. such a man, (the measure of his sin cannot be known,) I hope you will inform the readers of the Liberate such a man may be called a Christian. But a man when this precious volume makes its appearance in who believes that Christ truly lived, was known by this fallen world. Yes, Calhoun, Clay, Preston, and that name, was the best and wisest man that ever did other great slaveholders, are contributors to the worl live, who acknowledges him Master, and meekly —men whose whole lives are a continual war upon conforms his whole life to his rule and example, such the rights of man, who nightly sleep with the weaa man is an Infidel. Yes! Such a man shall not pone of death under their pillows, for the defence of humbly appropriate to himself the simple nems of his the 'Patriarcal institution!'—men who would not

of Christian as any thing else. I wonder at the folly Manuals! Well may the Peace cause adopt the old of Christians in withholding it. Disputing about adage— Deliver me from my friends, and I will take names, when character is the great all in all. Using care of my enemies.' terms of bitterness and opprobrium, when the spirit is
the same. What think Christ cares, whether a man Oregon question, or any other question? I hope the believes in the supernatural or not, so be it that he Society will take strong ground at their coming Anbelieves in immortality, has all the influence of that niversary, and that its agents, who have noble sentiment, believes in God, believes also in sented its principles, may be rebuked for betraying Christ, acknowledges him Master, is governed by the trust reposed in them. Is the Society ready to him, -oh, 'tis too small. For heaven's sake, let's earry out its principles? Is it ready to remonstrate have—if not common sense, charity and a little con-sistency, and if there are any whom we have hitherto defence of the country for the coming year? I fear stigmatized as Infidels, or Deists, who have all the it is not. We need a combination in this country time owned Christ thus, and been guided by him, let against war, like the League in England against the us drop that title instantly. Let us call them Christ. Corn law. ians; or if we cannot, let us not call ourselves Christ. I would suggest the formation of a So ians, but adopt some new name that may distinguish called 'THE AMERICAN PEACE LEAGUE.' to us all in common. But why write so? the simplicity of the world. Fools, fools, and slow of trines of the New Testament, on this questionheart to perceive. Was it a thing, or a name, that Peace on earth, good will to men. Christ came to establish? But if the world will persist in such absurdities, woe to that part of Christe

While we readily comply with the request of Mr. Fernald, (as we did in the case of Mr. Prince,) we think the course pursued by the editor of the Freeman is equally unmanly and unjust.—Ed. Lib.

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY. FRIEND GARRISON

My attention was directed to the policy and measures of the American Peace Society, a few months since, by a lecture which I heard from the Rev. Mr. Foster in the town of B.—, who was at the time, and I believe is still, the accredited agent of the Society. If I understand the principles adopted by the Society, and their professions to the world, they are total abstinence from all war, whether offensive or defensive. That Christianity, the wisest national policy, and the principles of our common humanity, alike condemn all national war or appeal to arms. I signed the Constitution, and became a member of the iety a number of years since, and soon after th high and holy ground was assumed upon which the Society professedly stands up to this time.

What was my surprise, soon after the introduction of the lecture alluded to, to hear the gentleman remark, that he was not about to take the ground that described the cause of truth. I shall keep my eye on the movements of the religious world, and occasion-possible circumstances in the position of a nation that ally invite the public attention to the right or to the would justify an appeal to arms. And in this connexion he said that if there ever was a justifiable war, very respectfully, regarding certain remarks recently impression with the audience, that the fathers of our in your editorial, pertaining to what you denominate country waged a just and Christian war with the Parkerism.' I do not profess to adopt all of this British crown and authority, but that nine tenths, gentleman's sentiments, though recent reflections on his principles, and some considerable knowledge of the man, have inspired me with the most profound admiration of his character. But it is not him, nor crease of national vice, &c.

but a far more distinct and very important matter.

Shall he, and such as he, he denounced as Infidels!

A very grave question, truly, considering the importance attached to names. Not that I think Christ and taking from it what little influence it may exert cares, or would care, were he now on earth, what a to prevent this nation, or any other, from plunging man's name was, so be it that his character was ac- into the most sanguinary and bloody war that eve ceptable; but, in this age of depth, a name has got to cursed the world. Nine-tenths of all wars may b be a real thing, almost. But let's stop.

Theodore Parker an Infidel! Well, then, what ties can be settled without an appeal to arms! Well, then, what ties can be settled without an appeal to arms! in the government of the country-alleged criminal

responds, amen!
At a later period, a few American sailors are leon Bonaparte, one of the greatest scourges of man fought for France were justifiable-were right; that istence, as an empire, demanded it; and that she must die by inches, if she did not maintain he

Is the American Society to tacitly acknowledge that war is right in certain circumstances, and thu either prove itself hypocritical in its professions, or wanting in courage to carry out its principles?

Mr. Foster, in the lecture to which I allude, depre to education and Christianity by such an appropris But let's go on. Here, then, is a man, who believes tion; but, apparently to appease the war men that that Christ lived and taught—had supernatural in-might be present at his lecture, be said, 'I would apiration, wrought niracles, rose from the dead, did not have the country give up all the means of de not have the country give up all the means of de Friends and members of the fully lacking in the conformity of his character to Christ's. He shall be called a Christian. Now, Br. Cobb, don't call me unfair. I say—Christian, or Inhuman butchery. Yes, where the country now thing here to hide the light from this one point. You and spend perhaps not more than aix or eight mil may say—those are not Christians who act like Satan. lions; and instead of all the swords and spears in the measure of sin a man may be guilty of, and still take plough-shares, and a part of the spears converted in the name of Christian? Now, as this subject is evi- to pruning-hooks. But he does not wish to have the dently in the dark-as neither mathematics nor moral country act rashly and imprudently in the premises. philosophy can settle it, suppose we look at the world | Like the Baptist minister in Watertown, who praved take away, I beseech you, the glass. The fact is ery; or perhaps Mr. Foster would adopt the course mortifying. The whole test of nominal Christianity in relation to preparation for war, that the American has been IT a belief in the supernatural. Those who Board has taken in relation to the Christian duties to have believed that Christ taught by supernatural in- be enjoined on the heathen converts by its missionspiration, wrought miracles, and rose from the dead, aries, 'as fast as the consciences of the people will

Christian world.' You may say—wrongly named, to which I wish to call special attention. He stated that but I say, Christian or Infidel? Christian or Infidel? he was preparing to publish abook, entitled the Peace The work is to contain the sentiments of priately, when we consider what Christ came to do? timents from such men as Clay, Calhoun, Cass from right' for names, as this is a thing of custom alto-more sympathy for peace principles or practice than gether, suppose we avoid the jury of a Christian Queen Victoria or the House of Lords have for a real

shall have it wrenched from him by the hesitate to array the whole country and a thousand Christians !- Shame, shame, where is thy blush?' | more like it, in the bloody battle-field, and walk over Br. Cobb, I have done. It seems to me that such the bodies of millions of the dead and dying, to maina man may as appropriately take to himself the name tain their darling institution. They writing Peac

cause of try to carry out, in this country, the glorious doc-

THE REVIVAL IN ABINGTON South Abington, April 24th, 1846.

church in this place were enjoying a 'revival' of re-ligion. This awakening, I see, has been published in the Christian Reflector. And now, permit me to report some of the results of this excitement; though it is painful to me to do so. I do it solely from a ense of duty, and in order that the religious comment, and more fully understand their nature, and thus avoid those painful scenes, which are the legiti-mate results of these 'four days' meetings.'

only 'four days,' but eighteen or twenty—day and evening !—the church, at last, becoming truly awake; and, finally, one of their number, a very honorable and most worthy man, became actually deranged—so much so, that his physician and friends thought it ad-visible for him to be taken to the insane institution at Worcester. Consequently, he was taken there, and after being at Worcester a few days, he expired! On Fast day, his funeral was attended here by a large concourse of his friends and fellow-citizens. The circumstances connected with his sickness and death-all served to make the occasion one of deep thought and humiliation to the reflecting observer. But, O how few were those at this meeting, who had right views and reflections, in relation to the death of him, to whom they had been called on this most trying occasion to pay their last tribute and respect! most of them cannot and do not deny, that the meet ngs of the church, to which the deceased belonged, were one of the causes of the death of this most worthy man. The deceased was never known to b deranged before, and always has been a hard-working, vigorous man. His own wife and brother, both em members of the Baptist church here, do not deny that the meetings had an influence on the mind of their beloved friend, to cause his derangement, not do the church. They say, indeed, that he was not so well as usual, previous to their commencement.

They thus attempt to escape from the rebukes and admonitions, made by the candid and reflecting, in relation to their misguided zeal and fanaticism. Now, I do not say but that the deceased was somewhat un

relation to their misguided zeal and fanaticism. Now, I do not say but that the deceased was somewhat unwell, as alleged; but this I do say, from personal knowledge, that, at that very time, he was able to work early and late, attend the meetings of the churches, and even work between the meetings!

Another young gentleman by the name of Bourne has been so wrought up at these meetings, that one evening in meeting, he sprang from his seat, rushed towards the door, and with such violence as to burst it asunder. He was finally secured, after making his way into the streets. He was taken into an adjoining house, in a state of actual derangement. His excitement was so high, and of such a nature, that it required the assistance of several persons to remain with him some part of the night. He continued in this state for several days. He is now convalescent. Others have been more or less wrought upon by these meetings; but, thank Heaven, they are now discontinued, and a better feeling is taking possession of their souls. I think they have learnt a lesson that will in future do them good. Our humble prayer is, that they may see the error of their ways in regard to these excitements, and learn what it is that constitutes true religion. May God open their eyes to the fact, that true religion comes not in the whirlwind fact, that true religion comes not in the whirlwind in the hospital of the Male Prison, when the unfortunate in the hospital of the Male Prison, when the unfortunate in the hospital of the Male Prison, when the unfortunate in the hospital of the Male Prison, when the unfortunate in the hospital of the Male Prison, when the unfortunate in the hospital of the Male Prison, when the unfortunate in the hospital of the Male Prison, when the unfortunate in the hospital of the Male Prison, when the unfortunate in the hospital of the Male Prison, when the unfortunate in the hospital of the Male Prison, when the unfortunate in the hospital of the Male Prison, when the unfortunate in the hospital of the Male Prison, wh

that they may see the error of their ways in regard to these excitements, and learn what it is that constitutes true religion. May God open their eyes to the fact, that true religion comes not in the shirlwind or the storm, but in the still small voice of the fact, that true religion comes not in the shirlwind or the storm, but in the still small voice of the Eternal Spirit.

Yours for the Truth,

H. H. BRIGHAM.

A CLERIGAL CHAMPION OF THE GALLOWS.

WEST BROOKIELD, Vt., April 12, 1846.
FRIEND GARRISON:

I send, by the bearer of this, a 'Lecture on Bible Politics,' by Rev. Notris Day, hoping you will take such notice of it as you think it deserves. Mr. Day is considered one of the strongest advocates of the Liberty party (so called) in this State. He is also one of the strongest advocates of the Gallows there is in this State. He gave a lecture in this place last June, on anti-slavery, and after he had closed his lecture, a number of questions were asked in regard to voting, taking oaths, swearing to support the Constitution, human government, &c., by his Liberty party brethren, evidently to any mind to bring his assertions as proofs against the arguments of the non-voting abolitionist, in withdrawing from this covenant with death and agreement with hell —as he had previously said he would trample under foot every thing in opposition to the Divine Government. I asked him if Christ did not forbid the taking of oaths. He answered, no. I asked him if he could swear to support a military government. He said, to us the non-voting abolitionist, in withdrawing from this covernment, and previously said he would trample under foot every thing in opposition to the Divine Government. He said, to us than our reisoners. In the dearth of our social enjoyments, such visits are scarcely less a boon to us the more charge. In the dearth of our social enjoyments, such visits are scarcely less a boon to us the non-voting abolitions? oaths. He answered, no. I asked him if he could swear to support a military government. He said, yes. I asked him if he believed it to be in agree.

But you understand all that. I will only add, that ves. I asked him if he believed it to be in agree- But you un ment with Christianity for men to train and learn to kill their brethren. He answered, yes. I asked him if he believed capital punishment to be right. He well calculated to produce such hear said he did, and undertook to prove it from the Bible. Here the advocates of violence seemed to be in extacies of joy, to hear this professed minister of Christ defending the God-forsaken government, and right to hang God's likeness when they see fit, from the Bible. The declaration to Nonh is his stronghold. He thinks the arguments of Cheever stronghold. He thinks the arguments of Cheever to be the hest he has ever seen, and unanswerable. He said be had discussed the subject with H. C. hundreds of men, each armed with a good rifle, and Wright and C. C. Burleigh, in Ferrisburg, Vt., and ready to engage in any affray. Gen. T. would no if he had a child ten years old that could not use if he had a child ten years old that could not use better arguments than Charles C. Burleigh, he would send him to school the first thing he did. He was asked if he could act as hangman. He said he would be there to see it. could. He was asked if five men should commit murder, and afterwards should repent, and become good men, if he could go and deliberately break their neek in the spirit of Christ. He said he could, and do it in love—for God can put sinners into hell in love. I then told him if that was Caristianity, I must be an infield. He said he had discovered that I had gone clean over to infield its was cared that I had gone clean over to infield its was cared that I had gone clean over to infield its was cared that I had gone clean over to infield its was cared that I had gone clean over to infield its was cared that I had gone clean over to infield its was cared that I had gone clean over to infield its was cared that I had gone clean over to infield its was cared to see it. The General was prudent; he knew the men. But Government knows them too, and they may be found, hereafter, convenient in provoking border strife, or if they so desire it, in exciting revolutions in the provinces of North Mexico. We suppose thus rendered. It may be well to watch this armared that I had gone clean over to infidelity, where there was no chance for me to get back. I asked him if the right to kill a man did not necessarily include the right to enslave him. He answered, no. He said the principles of Non-Resistance, as advocated by Wright, Burleigh, and Garrison, were as rotten as the pit. I asked him if he did not think that the efforts that were being made through the work of about ten miles a day.

For Merric England. Elibu Burritt, the 'learned Blacksmith,' intends making a pedestrian tour were Forgland. He says:—'A bout the 1st of June we propose, under certain conditions, to take steamer packet for England. On our arrival, we propose under certain conditions, to take a private hickory staff and travel on, like Buryan's pilgrim, through the country, at the rate of about ten miles a day.

'With a pocket for my wheat, country to abolish the gallows, &c., were evidence of the spread of anti-Christian doctrines. He said he

DEAR SIR—We had the 'Horse Branch' of the furthissen Family with us yesterday. They had been avited to sing in the prisons, and came up on Saturday or that purpose. Were you acquainted with them, I need not have to tell you, that the simplicity and genineness of their characters add as much to the effect their music as characters less beautiful derive from it, uch is the fact, and nowhere, as you are well aware, ould the peculiar force of this charm be more keenly it than among our unfortunate prisoners.

His love can ne'er be told;

ang by Mr. Joshua Hutchinson. The most perfect a nec pervaded the audience, and, as the tender, low reathed strains were uttered, every syllable, though hispered in the softest tone, was audible, and glisten g eyes and flushed brows in many parts. of the whispered in the softest tone, was audible, and glister in eyes and flushed brows in many parts of the hous testified that neither crime nor its consequences had ys atterly extinguished sympathy or sensibility.

An eloquent and appropriate sermon by Mr. REDIELL of Brooklyn was followed by the singing of the following piece, written for the occasion by our excellent friend OLIVER JOHNSON:

Sole and Chorus.

Pity, kind gentlemen, friends of humanity!
Cold is the world to the crics of God's Poor!
Treat us with kindness, yo friends of Christianity!
Give us your love—we ask nothing more. 11.

Pity, &c.

Pity, &c.

O welcome to us in our dreary abode,
The voice of a brother, the face of a friend;
His word and his smile, how they lighten our load!
The choicest of blessings on him shall descend.

and published semi-monthly.

The Green mountain Spring, edited by D. Mai.
Dr. R. Wesselhoeft principal contributors.

The Complete Phonographic Class Book, by Man.

Andrews and Boyle, and also the English Web.

on Phonography.

Mrs. Childs' New Edition of the History of His

Very truly yours, Hon. J. W. EDMONDS E. W. FARNHAM.

AMATEUR SOLDIERS A new corps! we are indebted to annexation for a creation. It may mean something; we shall

With a pocket for my wheat,
And a pocket for my rye,
And a jag of water by my side,
To drink when I am dry.''

We have the highest respect for the judgment of Mr. Lawrence on any practical New England question; but he may write letters to the Richmond of Mr. Lawrence on any practical New England question; but he may write letters to the Richmond of Mr. Lawrence on any practical New England question; but he may write letters to the Richmond of Mr. Lawrence on any practical New England question; but he may write letters to the Richmond of Mr. Lawrence on any practical New England question; but he may write letters to the Richmond of Mr. Lawrence on any practical New England question; but he may had be all the other Southern newspapers into the bargain; and he will never convert a single slaveholder to his opinions. However daintily he may handle the subject, with a diplomatic unconsciousness of the existence of slavery, which would do honor to any veteran ambassador—he never will convince a single slaveholder, unless his reasoning shall first have imperceptibly led that slaveholder to repudiate slavery, at least in his heart, and to go for New England institutions. For it is not the rich capitalists of the North who have built the factories, or who keep them in motion. It is factories, or who keep them in motion. It is factories, or who keep them in motion. It is factory girls; and the intelligent, thrifty, industrious, ambitious, native workmen; and what materials has Virginia, out of which to furnish such girls and such men?—Boston Daily Whig.

The New-York Tribune says:—The Solons of the Kentucky Legislature, at the late session, passed a law making it penal for any free negro or mulatto to be engaged in the manufacture or sale of ardent spirits—provided, such negro or mulatto be not laboring, as a hireling, for any free white person—This is just as it should be. Men who buy, sell, and whip, women and children, should, by all means, enjoy a monopoly of the very honorable and laudable business of making drunkards and felons of persons, who would otherwise be honest

DAGUERREOTYPE ROOM

VOLUME XVI. -- NO. XIX

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removing, &c., are a sure guaranty against thouse ous impostors of the day. Terms moderate. Boston, April 17, 1846.

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WHERE may be found a general assorting FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at alla W FURNITURE and FEAT HERE, at unputs to suit all, and at low prices too for the quality to each or on credit. Purchasers are requested to a before purchasing elsewhere.

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N. B. The first price is the only price small discount for cash, March 14.

GYMNASIUM.

AT BOYLSTON HALL

AT BOYLSTON HALL.

DR. THAYER'S Gymnastic Institute, at Boylon Hall, over Boylston Market, is still open, to will continue open through the Summer, for late and Missea, Gentlemen and Boya, where all they ratus and machinery necessary for healthy exemulated and amusements are amply provided; and when a persons of sedentary habits and those who are effectives, and all those diseases which depend on the gentlement of the strength, are caref, when medicine, and by no other measures than that of a veloping the natural powers and fortifying the matural powers and fortifying the matural powers and fortifying the tem against disease.

There were upwards of three hundred permeduring the last quarter, who availed themselved the benefits of this institution.

The Ladies' Department is under the streeting of Miss Elizabeth Merrett, a young left of sperience, and in every way qualified for the specimence of such an Institution.

Boston, April 24, 1846.

AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

JAMES PRIDEAUX.

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,

THE Depository of the American Peace from is at No. 21, Court-square, Boston, that he The Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other from publications, may always be obtained there.

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Boston, April 24, 1846.

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No pains or expense will be spared to mak Rooms the most Genteel and Fashian any in the city, and to secure the most can skill in every thing appertaining to the busing. The public are respectfully invited to ca judge for themselves, being assured that we comes from this Establishment will be HUMEST DESTRUCTION.

judge for themserves, some assured that white comes from this Establishment will be excess the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THE ART no clarge.
TO PICTURES TAKEN IN ANY WEATHER

LAY OF THE PRISONER.

The sigh of the Prisoner is heard by the Lord, Though Man, is his pride, turns coldly away The Saviour of men with compassion is stirred, When sinners in blindness His will disobey.

The tear of the Prisoner is noted on high, And God in his mercy deals kindly with all; Then why should proud Man leave his brother to die, Beneath the dark shade of the Prison's cold wall?

311. The prayer of the Prisoner is answered above, When humbly he pleads for forgiveness and grace: The greatest transgressor—O wonderful love!— Repentant, may find e'en in Heaven a place.

17.

Solo and Chorus.

Pity, kind gentlemen, friends of humanity!
Cold is the world to the cries of God's Poor!
Treat us with kindness, ye friends of Christianit;
Give us your love—we ask nothing more.

Law in the city of New-York.

Jay's View of the Action of the Federal Gereisse
in behalf of Slavery.

The Pioneer: or leaves from an Editor's Pert Ma
By Henry Clapp, Jr.

Amativeness; or the evils and remedies of enum
and perverted Sexuality; including Warsing of
Advice to the Married and Single. By O. S. le
ler.

The Water-Cure Journal, edited by Joel Shew, M. I.
and published semi-monthly.

Charles C. Burleigh on the Death Punishme Philosophy of the Water Cure, (a new work Spooner's Work on the Unconstitutionality rish of all here is, that the Hutchinsons among us with their gentle, unaffected hearts of harmony, and their music so Anti-Slavery Almanacs, 1846. Boston Almanac, 1846. Conversations of some on the Old Poets, by Ju

Spear's, O'Sullivan's and Chapin's Weisselft al Punishment.

Rev. Theodore Parker's Discourses, Serment Also, a good assortment of Blank Books, Sulime For sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Combination of the Co

DENTAL SURGERY. THE subscriber would invite particular atte

men.
Mrs. Childs' New Edition of Philothes.
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York, 1st and 2d Series.

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THE subscriber would invite particular size to this advertisement, which he thinks say a place among the late improvements in Desi He engages that the compensation for every so tion of Dental Work, from the insertion of ore to that of a whole Upper and Lower Set, shall one half the amount charged by others, and subbe only the cost of construction. He agreet, for that after sufficient time has elapsed to test the should the same prove to be inferior to say so should the same prove to be inferior to any should the same prove to be inferior to the par-this city, or not be satisfactory to the par-this city, or not be satisfactory to the par-this city, or not be satisfactory to the parthis city, or not be satisfactory to the paramoney paid will be returned. The subscribe state that he has permission to refer to laid Gentle men of this city, for whom all kinds tal Operations have been performed, and a mark that he has had several years exprises business, having been employed in the Dental Bishment of Dr. N. C. Keep, and having make that the has had so that of Dr. D. K. Hidderstein, that made by students, for two (excepting that made by students,) for two si-half years—also the entire direction and satisf-two specimens of Dental Plate Work shibited its Merchants' Exchange, (and subsequently set in Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turky) one exhibited at the late Exhibition of the line setts Charitable Association at Quincy Hall, sid-received a premium.

J. GUNN, SURGEON DESTIST, 115 COURT (CORNER OF SUDBERY) STEEL

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Northampton.
RHODE-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Provident
William Adams, Pauctucket.
NEW-YORK.—S. H. Gay, New-York City, in
C. Fuller, Skamenteles;—Thomas McClintack is
terloo;—John H. Parket, Peru.
PENKYLYAKIA—M. Presion, Thomas flu
James Fulton, Jr., Mc William stown;—Thomas flu
James Fulton, Jr., Mc William stown;—Thomas flu
John Cox, Homorton.—James M. M Kim, Paint
John Cox, Homorton.—James M. M Kim, Paint
Phila; John Pullon, Penningtonzille.
Onto—Lot Holmes, Colembiana.

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